JANUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,525—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1889.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500		30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

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D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,

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STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th Mar.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE S. S. "APOLLO," 3,200 tons, Commander J. Atkin, will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 29th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.

Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light. Stewardess carried.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jasd, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

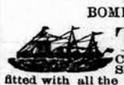
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 28th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th January, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

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Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	Rs. 12	8
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Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn ..... per doz.	9	0

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" Middle.
" Brassey.

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Do. as above, of superior quality	20	0
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Do. Very Superior, Greenheart, 12 feet, 4 joints, spare top in hollow butt, and no landing net handle	24	8
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Do. do. do. do. do. 3½ inch ,,	11	8
Do. do. do. do. do. 4 inch ,,	14	0
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Do. do. do. 3 do.	6	8
Do. do. do. 3½ do.	8	8
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Do. Double Cane ..... ,,	8	8
Do. Treble Cane ..... ,,	10	8
Cobbett's All Cane ..... ,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver ..... ,,	15	8
Patent Exceller ..... ,,	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ... ,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules' ... ,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points ... ,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. ..... each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10	8

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4	0
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Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ... ,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam ... ,,	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7	4
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	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	110
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

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GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
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NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
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ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20	0
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LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	12	8
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NEW FLUID

is a harmless Preparation, and can be used with safety on the most delicate skin. A clear fresh Complexion results from its use, and with New Fluid at hand Exposure to the Sun, for Lawn Tennis, Driving, &c., need not be feared.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

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JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co., Limited.

FANCY PLATES, &c.

	Rs.	As.
A packet of Biscuits, forming a useful box..each	3	8
A Loaf of Bread, forming an inkstand ... ,,	2	12
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Sole and Lemon	4	0
Plate of Stilton Cheese	1	8
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Loaf of Bread, forming inkstand or plate	1	8
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NOTICE.

DEMAND BILLS on all the following Treasuries are available at the Accountant-General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there of offers invited :—

Dharwar, Belgaum, Dhulia, Bijapur, Satara, Rajkote, Kaira, Nasik, and Karwar.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Acco. Gen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRAFT RULES FOR EXAMINATION OF ENGINEER AND ENGINE-DRIVER.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1889.

THE following Draft Rules proposed to be made in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor-in-Council by Section 36 of the Indian Steam Ships Act of 1884 are published under Section 42 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

Any objections or suggestions by any person with respect to the said Rules will, if submitted to Government through the Secretary to Government in the Marine Department before the 1st March 1889, be received, and all such objections or suggestions will be taken into consideration as required by Section 42 of the said Act :—

1. The officers holding the appointments named below are to be the Examiners :—

The Port Officer—President.
The Engineer Surveyor to the Port—Member.

2. The application for examination is to be made on Form Exn. 3, which can be obtained at the Port Office, and must be filled up in that office, and submitted to the President, together with the candidate's indenture of apprenticeship, testimonials, and discharges, not later than noon on the day before the candidate requires to be examined, and the candidate will, after his papers have been examined and approved, be informed of the date and hour on which he should attend to be examined.

3. Applicants will be required to produce, in addition to the usual forms of discharge, satisfactory testimonials as to sobriety, experience, ability, and general good conduct for at least the 12 months immediately preceding the date of application to be examined, and without producing them no person will be examined.

4. If the service has been on shore, the testimonials must be signed by an employer; if at sea, by the Master and Chief Engineer; or, failing this, satisfactory certificates from the Managing Owner and Superintending Engineer.

5. The testimonials of servitude of Foreigners and of British Seamen serving in foreign vessels, which cannot be verified, must be confirmed, either by the Consul of the country to which the ship in which the candidate served belonged, or by some other recognized official authority of that country; or by the testimony of some credible person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established. The production, however, of such proofs will not of necessity be deemed sufficient.

6. Should any doubt exist as to the age of a candidate, he will be required to produce a Certificate of Birth or Baptism.

7. Foreigners must prove to the satisfaction of the Examiners that they can speak and write the English language sufficiently well to perform the duties required of them on board a British vessel.

8. Services which cannot be verified by proper entries in the Articles of the ships in which the candidate has served cannot be counted.

9. In addition to the required workshop time, service on a lake or river, in a steamer in which the aggregate piston area of the propelling engines proper amounts to at least 2,000 (two thousand) circular inches, will be accepted towards qualifying a candidate to be examined for a Certificate of Competency as follows :—

Two months of river or lake service, in a capacity not lower than that of Third Engineer, may be deemed equivalent to one month of sea service; provided that,

for a Second Class Certificate, not less than three months of the qualifying service must be actual sea service; and that,

for a First Class Certificate, at least six months of the qualifying service must have been at sea in a grade not below that of Third Engineer, where an engineer of a lower grade is carried. During the last 18 months of the service the candidate must have been in possession of a Second Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency.

10. Service entered upon a ship's Articles as having been performed in the capacity of Assistant Engineer must be supported by proof of the candidate having acted as 2nd, 3rd, or 4th Engineer, as the case may be.

11. The service required by the Regulations to qualify a candidate for examination is to be regarded as referring to service in the Foreign Trade only. Service in the Home or Coasting Trade must amount to at least half as much again as that required by the Regulations to make up for the time spent in Port, *e.g.*, for every twelve months' service under the Regulations, eighteen months' service in the Home or Coasting Trade will be required. In all cases the length of service is deemed to commence on the date of signing of the Articles of Agreement and to end on the date of discharge.

12. Service in the engine-room (afterwards referred to) for qualifying a candidate to be examined for a Second Class Engineer's Certificate must be only in those capacities which afford opportunities of obtaining practical experience as an Engineer; and service in the capacity of fireman, stoker, donkeyman, greasor, winchman, labourer, engineer's steward, or any other capacity than that of Engineer taking watch on engines and boilers for propelling will not be accepted.

13. Service as Third and Fourth Engineer in Foreign-going steamers, where more than three or four engineers, as the case may be, are carried, their names being all entered on the Articles in their respective ratings, may be accepted equally with service as Second Engineer, to qualify a candidate for examination for a First Class Engineer's Certificate, provided he has, during the whole of such service, been in possession of a Second Class Engineer's Certificate (Imperial or under Order in Council), and provided also that he was regularly in charge of a watch. In the case of Fourth Engineers, however, eighteen months of such service must be proved for every twelve months required by the Regulations.

14. Service in a capacity below that of Fourth Engineer cannot be accepted as qualifying for any class of certificate unless the testimonials of the candidate explicitly certify that during such service he has been taking regular watch in the engine-room, and that the Chief Engineer or Superintending Engineer considers him properly qualified by that experience to act as Chief Engineer of a Foreign-going steamer of 99 horse-power nominal. "In any case the applicant must prove that he has had the responsible charge of the engines or boilers on regular watch for at least twelve months of sea-service, of which for not less than six months he must have been in charge of the propelling engines and rated on the Articles not lower than Fourth Engineer."

15. Having "responsible charge" will be understood to imply, in regard to the engines, that the applicant for the time specified was, on regular watch, the person responsible for carrying out the orders of the engine-room telegraph, and in regard to the boilers, that he was similarly for the period specified the person responsible for regulating the feeds.

16. When the workshop service has been performed in a place *where steam-engines are not made*, and the class of work done is similar to that required in engine-making, the service may be accepted with an additional year in the engine-room; that is, three years' workshop service and two years in the engine-room, of which one year must have been at sea.

17. When the workshop service has been performed in a place *where engines are made* and the department in which the applicant has been principally engaged is not "*fitting*" or "*erecting*" if the nature of the service be such as is useful training for an Engineer, the *President* may, on proper representation of the circumstances, see fit to accept the service as qualifying along with the subsequent experience, but in every such case the applicant must prove additional engine-room service as required above.

18. If a candidate has served in the engine-room with a Second Class Certificate in the capacity of a Second Engineer in Foreign-going steam-ships under 100 horse-power, or in Home Trade passenger steamships which are not required by law to carry a certificated Second Engineer, his service may be accepted without reference to the vessel's horse-power, provided he has been on the ship's Articles as Second Engineer, and produces certificates of discharge as Second Engineer for the required period.

19. The President may see fit to allow an applicant who, in consequence of service abroad, has been unable to obtain a Second Class Certificate, to be examined for a First Class Certificate, although he has not obtained a certificate of the lower grade, provided he is able to satisfy him as to the satisfactory character of his services.

20. In such cases (para. 19) or in cases where the candidate is already in possession of a certificate of service, should he fail to pass the examination for the higher grade, but passes the examination for the lower grade, he may receive a certificate accordingly, but no part of the fee will be returned.

21. A candidate who under the above regulation (para. 19) has been permitted to be examined for a First Class Certificate without first obtaining a Second Class Certificate of Competency or a Certificate of Service, and who fails in his examination in practical knowledge, may not be re-examined for a certificate of the higher grade until he has served 12 months as Second Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency as required by the Regulations.

22. If the candidate fails altogether, *i.e.*, both in the examination for the lower as well as for the higher grade of certificate (para. 19), he may be re-examined for a *Second Class Certificate only*, subject to the usual regulations relating to failure.

23. If after a candidate has passed his examination it is discovered, on further investigation, *e.g.*, by verification that his services are insufficient to entitle him to receive a certificate of the grade for which he has passed, it will not be granted to him; but, if the *President* is satisfied that the error in the calculation of his services did not occur through any fault or wilful misrepresentation on his part the certificate may be issued to him, or he may be allowed to go up for re-examination without payment of further fee when he has performed the amount of service in which he was deficient, as the *President* may direct.

24. If, in such a case, the applicant's services are sufficient to entitle him to receive a certificate of a lower grade, provided as aforesaid he has not wilfully misrepresented the amount of his services, an inferior certificate may be granted to him, and the difference between the fee paid by him for the superior certificate and the fee payable for the inferior certificate may be placed to his credit.

25. In such a case, when the applicant has by further service made up the time in which he was found to be short, he may be required, before he can receive the higher certificate, to be re-examined in all the subjects.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

26. *Second Class Engineer.*—A candidate for a Second Class Engineer's Certificate must be 21 years of age.

(*a.*) He must have served an apprenticeship to an Engineer for three years at least, and prove that during the period of his apprenticeship he has been employed on the making and repairing of engines: or if he has not served an apprenticeship, he must prove that for not less than three years he has been employed as a journeyman mechanic in some factory or workshop* on the making or repairing of engines.† In either case he must also have served one year at sea in the engine-room as an Engineer on regular watch in the Foreign, Home, or Coasting Trade‡; or

(*b.*) He must have served at least four years at sea in the engine-room as an Engineer on regular watch in the Foreign, Home, or Coasting Trade.

(*c.*) He must be able to give a description of boilers and the methods of staying them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections.

(*d.*) He must understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, &c., and the means of repairing such defects.

(*e.*) He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, and salinometer, and the principles on which they are constructed.

(*f.*) He must state the causes, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

(*g.*) He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery or total breakdown.

(*h.*) He must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals, and their application to questions about consumption of stores, and full capacities of tanks and bunkers, the duty of pumps, and the direct strains in engines and boilers.

(*i.*) He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use; as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, and the use of each part.

27. FIRST CLASS ENGINEER.—A candidate for a First Class Engineer's Certificate must be 22 years of age.

28. In addition to the qualification required for a Second Class Engineer—

(*a.*) He must either possess, or be entitled to, a First Class Engineer's Certificate of Service; or, in the event of his not being so possessed or entitled, he must have served for one year at sea as Second Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency or for two years at sea as Second Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's Certificate of Service; or, having served one year at sea as Second Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's Certificate of Service, he must show, in addition, at least six months' service as Chief Engineer in a vessel required by law to carry at least one Engineer holding a certificate. (See also para. 13 as regards service as Third and Fourth Engineer.)

The Examiner should therefore be satisfied that an applicant for a First Class Engineer's Certificate has not only been *in possession* of a Second Class Certificate for the periods above stated, but that he has actually *served* for such periods in the engine-room, at sea with a Second Class Certificate, in the capacities referred to, and that his name has been entered in the Articles of Agreement accordingly. (See also para. 19.)

(*b.*) He will be required to make an intelligible hand sketch, or a working drawing of some one or more of the principal parts of a steam-engine; and to mark in, without a copy, all the necessary dimensions in figures, so that the sketch or drawing could be worked from.

(*c.*) He must also be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams.

(*d.*) He must be able to calculate safety valve pressures, and the strength of the boiler shell, stays, riveting.

(*e.*) He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other, and to calculate the direct stress, the torsional stress, and the bending stress in round bars, and the direct stress and the bending stress in rectangular bars with given loads.

(*f.*) He must be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and to sketch, about what difference any alteration in the slide valve will make in the indicator diagram, and also the method of testing the fairness of shafts and of adjusting them.

(*g.*) He must be coversant with surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expensively.

(*h.*) His knowledge of arithmetic must include the mensuration of superficies and solids and the extraction of the square root, and the application of these rules to questions relating to the power, duty, and economy of engines and boilers, and to the stresses in rods, shafts, and levers of the engine.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF A CANDIDATE FOR A CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS ENGINE-DRIVER.

29. He must be twenty-two years of age.

He must have served three years as Syrang or Tindal of a watch in the engine-room of a steamer under a Certificated Engineer or Driver, or have been three years in charge of the engine of a factory or mill under a Certificated Engineer, as well as one year Syrang or Tindal in the engine-room of a steamer under a Certificated Engineer.

30. He must pass a *viva voce* examination before the Examiner as to the working of engines and the management of boilers.

He must be able to describe and name the different parts of engines and the way to start and stop them.

He must be able to give a description of boilers and the methods of staying and the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections.

He must state the causes, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

He should also be able to state what should be done in the event of the disablement of portions of his engine and of the boiler connections.

He should be able to read and understand the pressure and water gauges.

FEES.

31. Candidates for examination, in making their application on Form Exn. 3, will be required to pay the Examination Fees before any step is taken, whether by inquiring into their services or testing their qualifications, &c. No part of the fee will under any circumstances be returned to them, but should it be found that their service is not sufficient to entitle them to be examined or that their testimonials are unsatisfactory, they will be allowed to present themselves for examination without paying any further fee, when they have filled the requisite service, or are able to produce satisfactory testimonials, as the case may be.

If a candidate fails in his examination, *no part of the fee he has paid will be returned to him.*

32. The following fees or their equivalents, calculated in rupees according to the rate of exchange published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* as the rate of exchange passed by the Secretary of State for India for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year in which such fees are payable, shall be paid by candidates for the following examinations respectively :—

	£	s.	d.
Second Class Engineer's Certificate	1	0	0
First Class Engineer's Certificate	2	0	0
First Class Engineer's Certificate if already in possession of a Second Class Certificate of Competency, either granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British Possession *under Section 8 of the Merchant (Shipping Colonial)* Act, 1869	1	0	0
	Rs.	a.	p.
Engine-Drivers	15	0	0

GENERAL RULES AS TO EXAMINATIONS.

33. All books necessary for the use of Candidates under examination will be provided, and applicants are not permitted to take into the examining room any book, paper, document, or memoranda of any description whatever.

34. Candidates will be allowed in the time allotted to cancel any part of their work, and when required additional papers will be supplied by the Examiner, but they will not be allowed to work out the problems on a slate or on waste paper. The additional sheets must be attached to, and form part of, the examination papers.

35. Candidates for First Class Certificates have to pass an examination in Rough Working Drawing, which may, in the candidate's option, be either hand sketches clearly dimensioned and complete in the necessary views and sections, or drawings to a scale. Drawing boards and T squares will be provided, but the applicants will have to bring with them any drawing instruments they may require.

36. In the event of any candidate being discovered copying from another, or affording any assistance or giving any information to another, or communicating in any way with another during the time of examination, he will be regarded as having failed in his examination, and will be turned back for three months, in the same manner as if he had failed in the practical part of the examination; and no part of the fees he may have paid for examination will be returned to him. This penalty also applies to any breach of para. 33.

37. If a candidate leaves the room before answering any question which has been given to him, he cannot afterwards be permitted to answer it, but the Examiner may substitute other data or another question.

38. All applicants presenting themselves for examination will be required to give written answers to ten questions selected from form Exn. 15*a*. "Elementary Questions for the First Examinations of Engineers for Certificates of Competency and of Masters and Mates for Certificates in Steam." These questions are intended to furnish a record to some extent of the candidate's knowledge at the time of his examination, and also to induce the candidates to pay more attention to their handwriting and spelling.

39. The Form Exn. 15*b*, on which these answers will be written, contains also some questions as to the experience of the applicant, to be answered by him in writing.

40. Examiners may add to their *viva voce* questions on the practical management of steam-engines and boilers any of those contained in Exn. 15*a*.

41. If at the expiration of the time allowed the candidate has worked out and answered correctly the whole of the questions set to him and given satisfactory answers in the *viva voce* examination, he will be declared to have passed.

42. If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set to him, but if the result of the *viva voce* examination taken in connexion with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out are sufficient to satisfy the Examiner that the applicant is competent to take charge of engines of 100 nominal horse-power or upwards, he will be declared to have passed.

43. In other cases he will be declared to have failed.

44. A report of the Examination and the Examination Papers will be forwarded to the President.

FAILURES.

45. If the applicant fails in practical knowledge, he may not present himself for re-examination until he can produce proofs of three months' further service at sea as Engineer from the date of failure If he fails in arithmetic or drawing only, he may come up again at any time.

46. The Certificates of Competency will be issued in the approved form signed by the President and Examiner and by the Secretary to Government, the duplicate copy will be retained at the Port Office for record.

All forms shall be similar to those in use for the Board of Trade Examinations in the United Kingdom.

All the appendices and forms referred to and in use can be seen at the Port Office.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

AT an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, held on the 26th day of January, 1889, the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of December, 1888, were duly confirmed :—

I.—That in lieu of Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company the following be substituted :—

5. That the Directors shall not allot or otherwise dispose of the Unissued Shares of the Company without the sanction of the Company in General Meeting first had and obtained.

II.—That immediately after Clause 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company the following clauses be inserted :—

32A. The Directors shall nominate an Agent at Ahmedabad, to whom it shall be lawful for the Members there residing to present any instrument of Transfer and the Certificate of the Share, the subject of such transfer.

32B. The said Agent shall forward such Instrument and Certificate to the Directors in Bombay and pending registration he shall grant unto the intended Transferee a provisional Transfer Receipt.

32C. If the transfer shall have been duly approved of by the Directors, the Transferee, if then living at Ahmedabad, shall be entitled to receive from the said Agent his Transfer Receipt, to be exchanged for the said provisional receipt, as also his Share Certificate.

III.—That immediately after Clause 129 of the Articles of Association of the Company the following clause be inserted :—

129A. Members residing at Ahmedabad shall be entitled to receive and to be paid their Dividends at that place and the Directors shall make such arrangements as they may think proper in this behalf.

By order of the Directors,
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
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THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *viâ* Kurrachee with a general cargo and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th January, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for EXECUTING SUPPLEMENTARY STONE, SAND and EARTH FILLING and FOUNDATIONS at Mahaluxmee Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 200 as Earnest-money, will be received at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd February, 1889.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBERY, Capt., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 26th Jan., 1889.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that "the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING" of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-sheet for the Nine Months ending 30th June 1888.

2nd—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

હાકરસી નારણજીની કું.,
i.e., THACKERSEY NARANJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT
AND
"BASEL MISSION" CLOTHS.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in intimating that owing to increased demand for the above Cloths, they have opened a separate department for them at No. 27, Hummum Street, where the celebrated "Handmade Mission" Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, Damask and Diamond Table Linen, &c., may be had at the same rates as from the factory.

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ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share (free of Income-Tax) is declared for the year ending 30th September, 1888, payable to the Registered Shareholders at the registered office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 28th January, 1889, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed WEDNESDAY, 6th February, 1889, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO MEMBERS, to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation, in accordance with the provisions of Act III. of 1888.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on that day.

By Order of the Committee
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th January, 1889.

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CIGARS and CHEROOTS.	Playing Cards.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Sheeting.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Smokers' Requisites.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Snuffs.
Counterpanes.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TABLE LINEN.
D'Oyleys.	Teas, Neilgherry.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
Home Gymnasium.	Walking Sticks.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.
	Whist Markers.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE.

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW FOR 1889,
CHINCHLI.

THE RULE 10 of the Prospectus confining Prizes to Stallions and Brood-mares of owners residing in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country only is hereby cancelled, and the prizes are now open to all exhibitors without reference to the above locality.

M. N. SHIVGAONKAR,
Honorary Secretary.

Chinchli, 23rd Jan., 1889.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1889.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Sanction of Government of India, the JUNAGAD to VERAVAL SECTION of this Line will be OPENED on 1st February, 1889, for all description of Coaching Traffic. Passenger Train Service between Jetalsar and Veraval will be as under :—

UP.	Mix. ed. A.M.	Mix. ed. P.M.	DOWN.	Mix. ed. P.M.	Mix. ed. A.M.
Jetalsar Jn...Dep.	7 0	8 35	Veraval.....Dep.	2 30	
Junagad.....Ar.	8 6	9 39	Junagad .....Ar.	6 5	
Dep.	8 20		Dep.	6 20	5 16
Veraval .....Ar.	11 55		Jetalsar Jn....Ar.	7 25	6 20

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

Ghadechi, 22nd January, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

RED VOSLAUER GOLDECK.

THE RED VOSLAUER is a Good, Stout, Full-bodied, Serviceable, and Economical Wine, as its Stoutness renders it more satisfying than Bordeaux of equal price. There is no complaint of Thinness, Coldness or Poverty; it is a good sound Wine.

Per dozen quarts, Rs. 20; pints, Rs. 11.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BISCUITS.—In Fancy Ornamental Tins.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BISCUITS.—Dessert, Maccaroon, and Ratafia.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COD and LING FISH, 8 As. per lb.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COOKING STOVES for Coal, Wood and Oil.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ENGLISH SALT PORK and SALT BEEF.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Various DESIGNS.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE OVER LAND.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

TEA.—Kaiser-i-Hind Brand.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COFFEE, SUGAR, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, CHICORY.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HOUSEHOLD USEFUL REQUISITES, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ITALIAN WINES, clearing stock.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BASS BEER, AND PILSENER BEER, Imported Specially for the STORES.

CONFECTIONERY of the Finest Quality.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medow-Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

KID GLOVES, Gent's White Soft and Fresh, 2 Buttons, Rs. 2-4. Best French, Rs. 3-12 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

LETTERS DESTROYED.—POONA.

"LECTURE ON EDUCATION," to Educated Natives, by the Reverend A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on WEDNESDAY, January 30th, at 5-30 p. m., "Admission Free."

EVERY BODY wonders how we are able to Sell our things cheaper than other firms. The reply is, we believe in small profits and quick returns, no bills, no bad debts.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JOHN MAHOMED! JOHN MAHOMED!! JOHN MAHOMED!!! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

LATEST DESIGN in Briggs' Paper Pattern Crewel, Fillosille, and Knitting Silk, Macrame, Twine Knitting, Cotton and Fingering Wool, Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

TENNIS! TENNIS!! Ayre's Champion Balls, Rs. 9-8 per doz.; Champion Bat, Rs. 12-8; Sialkote Bats from Rs. 3.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

KHULF JUMIL and ALMAS have lately arrived from Bagdad with First-class Horses and Ponies, which can be seen at Oomer Jamal's Stables. To effect immediate sale no reasonable offers will be refused.

THE "Anna," the "Flower and Fern," the "Prince Edward," the "Linne," and the "Chincia," Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse. R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 63, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE at Crawford's Auction to-day, on account of Shippers, English-built Miniature Broughams, Gentlemen's Brake, Polo Cart, and Denmark Phaeton.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a First-Class Certificated MECHANICAL ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT. High references as to abilities and experience.—Apply to "K. J. D." care of this paper.

RAILWAY INSTITUTE, DONGURGURH. Required for the above Institute from 1st Feb., 1889, a smart Billiard Marker and Librarian (both duties combined.) Salary to commence upon Rs. 25.—Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials to "HONY. SECY."

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fit

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Royal Bombay Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.
Yacht Club Dance.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—Hilda (s), from Middlesbrough ; Nowshera (s), Calcutta ; Lombardy (s), Mauritius ; and Volterno (s), Hull. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Garnet, from Zanzibar ; Arara (s), Shields ; Haidee (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie ; Bengore Head (s), London ; Khiva (s), Hongkong ; and Sierra Lucina (ship), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Asia (s), for Liverpool ; Assyria (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf ; and M. T. Vadyoudayamai (brig), Tuticorin.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy entered the dock on Saturday last.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Carrie and Cuba left the dock on Saturday last.

LOST PEARLS.—Dewurohund Hurriram, residing at Bhardhai Mohola, has reported to the police having dropped a packet of pearls valued at Rs. 520 somewhere about Marwarree Bazaar Street on Friday last.

REPORTED THEFT.—Sewjeeram Ramdas, residing at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and a set of silver buttons attached to a silver chain, of the collective value of Rs. 152, from his premises on Friday last.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at Matoonga touching the death of a Hindoo girl aged 5 years, named Ladoo, the daughter of a Malee named Rama Gunnoo, residing in a hut at that locality. On Friday evening last, while deceased was playing with a box of lucifer matches, the matches ignited and set her clothes on fire, whereby she was severely burnt all over the body, dying from the effects the following Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 :—

March	Biarits	Brunst.
Divertissement	Parisina	Donizetti.
Fantasia	Un Reve	Delafossy.
Valse	Toujours ou jamais	Waldteufel
Kyrie	From Mozart's 12th Mass.	Dubois.
Polka	The Students	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST LABOURER.—Modylal Mahomed, a mill labourer, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a quantity of silk yarn, valued at Rs. 18-8-0, the property of the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill at Victoria Road, Byculla. The accused Modylal was a temporary hand employed at the said silk mill. On Friday at noon, while he was leaving the mill premises, a quantity of silk yarn was found concealed on his person, when he was arrested and handed over to the police. Inspector Nolan upon further enquiries recovered another quantity of silk yarn belonging to the same mill company in the possession of a friend of the accused at Cammatteepoora, with whom the accused had left it for safe custody. Modylal, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJAH OF KISHUNGHUD.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kishunghud, a Native State in Rajpootana, accompanied by his two brothers, Baboo Chunder Sen, his Minister, his secretary, and 150 followers, arrived in Bombay from Surat by the Ahmedabad mail train on Friday and alighted at the Grant Road station. Mr. J. J. Heaton, C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Rao Bahadoor Yeshwant M. Kelkur, Oriental Translator to Government, representing the local Government, were present at the station to receive the Maharajah, as well as a number of Bhattia and Bania merchants of Bombay, who carry on business at Kishunghud and at Rajpootana. His Highness, accompanied by the Government deputation, drove to the bungalow of Mr. Chunda Ramji, situate at Madhow Baugh, Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. A guard-of-honour of the Marine Battalion, consisting of 50 rank and file, with regimental band and colours, under the command of a native officer, was drawn up at the station. A salute of 15 guns was fired announcing the Maharajah's arrival.

SUB-DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.—A public meeting was held at Hawkin's Hotel, Byculla, on Friday evening for the purpose of forming a new sub-division or half battery, for members residing in the neighbourhood of Parel and Byculla in connection with the existing Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps. Major G. W. Roughton presided, and in placing before the meeting the reasons for forming the new addition to the corps, said it had been considered a necessity owing to the large number of European employes in the numerous mills in the vicinity of Parel who had expressed their willingness to join the corps, provided suitable facilities were offered them for drilling in close proximity to their work places. After some discussion it was decided that a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Lamb, Marsland, J. W. Smith, Lee, Green, and Stapleton should be appointed to obtain the names of those gentlemen who were willing to join the proposed battery. Mr. Lamb stated that a good many of the Europeans employed in the different mills would gladly join providing they could obtain the sanction of their agents to attend the drills. Major Roughton having mentioned that he would see the agents regarding this matter, and would also try and arrange with Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, for a gun to be kept for drill purposes in the compound of the Byculla Police Office. Some of those present at the meeting signed the muster roll of the corps.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

THE fourteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vundravundus Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors beg leave to place before the shareholders their fourteenth annual report of the working of the company's presses at the different stations. From the annexed balance sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 30th September 1888 it will be seen that the company's net earning for the period under review amounts to Rs. 72,639-4-1, including Rs. 17,018 12-1 brought forward from the last year's account. The number of bales pressed during the year, including the portion of the bales on joint-working account, aggregate 97,184 as against 108,887 last year. As the Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, have erected a new press at Jalgaum the joint-working agreement with the other press companies at that station has terminated last June, and, as premised in last year's report, we are working under keen competition, pressing rates having had to be kept down at a very low figure. The directors purpose to divide the profits as under :—To pay a dividend for the year at Rs. 100 per share which will absorb Rs. 34,800 ; in reduction of cost of property originally transferred, Rs. 25,000 ; balance to next year's account, Rs. 12,839-4-1 ; total, Rs. 72,639-4-1. Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Settna and Dhurrumsy Soonderdass retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders also require to appoint auditors for the year 1888-89.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per share was declared, and a sum of Rs. 25,000 was carried in reduction of cost of property originally transferred by the old company, and the balance of Rs. 12,839-4-1 was carried to next year's account. Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Dhurumsey Soonderdas were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribowandas Venidas were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each per annum. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

A DISPUTED BUILDING CONTRACT.

AT the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Hassan Curreem sought to recover the sum of Rs. 954, being the balance alleged to be due him by Jumnadass Jewundass for certain work done and labour supplied in the erection of defendant's house at Mody Bay under a written agreement, dated 6th December 1886. Mr. Nusserwanjee, Pleader, High Court, appeared for the plaintiff, and Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant.

At a hearing of this case the defendant had disputed the rates and the measurements, and also claimed that a part of the work which the plaintiff alleged he had done was done by him, the defendant. The Court then ordered a commission to go to Mr. Ragoonath, engineer, to ascertain the measurements. On the basis of rates mentioned in the written agreement, he reported that the work done by the plaintiff was worth Rs. 1,023 and not Rs. 1,600, as claimed by the plaintiff, who in the absence of the written agreement, which was in possession and custody of the defendant, had founded his claim on what he considered to be the reasonable charges. On behalf of the defendant Lord Colin Campbell disputed liability to pay for certain coba or flooring work, contending that under a subsequent verbal agreement between the parties, the defendant did the work himself departmentally. This work was worth about Rs. 150. He also disputed some other minor items. Evidence at a considerable length was gone into, which occupied the attention of the Court the whole day. His Honour, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, held that the claim originally preferred by the plaintiff was far exaggerated. The Court also held that the coba work was done by the defendant, and ordered a judgment for Rs. 193, to be entered in favour of the plaintiff, each party paying his own costs and equally sharing the costs of the commission.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

ON Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the charge of murder against Hurry Runchoor *alias* Rama, the supposed murderer of the girl Sayee, who was found lying in the cookroom of a house situated in Victoria Cross Lane on the 13th November last, was resumed. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution ; the accused was not defended by counsel.

Yessoo, a woman, being examined, said :—I am a widow and live at Byculla in Goozria Bazaar. I sell fruit, ground-nuts, and other things. My shop is on the Parel Road, near the Byculla Bridge, where the tram cars run. I know Rama. He lives in the same building as I do, and my shop and the house is in the same range. Toolsiram is the landlord of my house. I knew the deceased Sayee ; she was Toolsiram's granddaughter. I remember the day Sayee was missed. She came to my shop on that morning shortly after 10 o'clock to buy some ground-nuts on credit, but I declined to give her them. She asked for a pie worth. She then left and went away in the direction of the tramway. After her dead body was found that night, I was taken away by the police to the Byculla Police Office. When I saw Sayee alive on that day she was alone.

Ismail Curreem said : I am a stevedore's foreman and work in the Prince's Dock, under Messrs. Hill and Grennan, stevedores. I remember the day the girl Sayee was missed. I live on the Victoria Road. I know Chandbee. She lives in the same shawl as I do. I know Toolsiram's cart. It is opposite to our wady. About 9 p.m. I heard that Sayee was murdered. I know the accused. About half-past 8 o'clock that morning I was going to buy oil at Bhendy Bazaar, when I saw the accused at a *bujia* shop eating *bujias*. At that time I had stopped to buy some *pan* and *biddees* near to the *bujia* shop. That shop was on the Parel Road. I know the shop of the last witness. It is in a gully, about five paces from the *bujia* shop. After buying *pan* and *biddees*, I left in a tram-car for Bhendy Bazaar. Accused was then standing at the *bujia* shop. He was dressed in a black coat, a black pair of trousers, a blue cap, with a blue coloured handkerchief round it. At 9 p.m., when I heard that Sayee was murdered, I saw many persons going towards Victoria Cross Road, and I followed them, where there was a great crowd, amongst whom were the police. I saw Chandbee that evening on the verandah, outside of her room, which is next to mine. She spoke to me saying that at about 1 o'clock that afternoon she saw a suspicious looking man standing near a dust-bin there. She described the man as being of a short stature, his face pitted with small-pox, and a short beard. We were then talking about the murder. The next day I informed Superintendent Smith of what I had heard, and he sent me with a sepoy to Chandbee. I found Chandbee, and we were then taken to the place where the girl Sayee was murdered. At that time Chandbee gave certain information to Mr. Cobb. Subsequently I was present when several persons who were arrested were brought before Chandbee, and she did not identify them as the person, whom she had seen standing near the dust-bin. On Saturday night, the 15th December last, Mr. Cobb came to me and asked me where the Soortees live about my place. I took him there, which is on the Parel Road, and pointed Moria's house from a distance. On the following day I saw the accused where the body of Sayee was found. He was then in the custody of the police. The accused was placed amongst a number of other persons, and I identified the accused as the person whom I saw at the *bujia* shop on the day the body of Sayee was found. I was then taken with the accused to the *bujia* man's shop. I knew the accused about 10 or 11 months previously, and saw him taking bazaar supplies towards Victoria Cross Road. On the morning after the day the body of Sayee was found, I mentioned the names of several persons to the police whom I saw on the morning of the day of the murder about that locality.

By the accused : It is true you were wearing a black suit of clothes when I saw you at the *bujia* shop.

Jainee, a woman, said : I am a married woman and live in Toolsiram's wady at Victoria Road, Byculla. I am the mother of the girl Godee. I knew the deceased Sayee. I remember the day she went amissing. Godee was twice sent to the bazaar on that day by witness Koudee at about ten or 11 o'clock in the morning, and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I was present when my daughter made certain statements to the police.

Mumah Dowlah said : I am a pawnbroker and grocer. My shop is in Upper Duncan Road. I trade in partnership with three others, under the name of Doopah Heerjee. Luka Sella, Boodra Dupah, and myself are partners. I know the accused. I have known him for a year and a half or two years. When I first knew him he was servant to a Mr. Parker of the Police, who lived at Byculla on the Clare Road. I first had transactions with accused on his own account. I had nine transactions in all with accused. The first transaction was on the 29th August 1887, and the last transaction was on the 13th November 1888. Between these dates I have had transactions with Mr. Parker through the accused. This watch and chain now shown me was pledged with me by Mr. Parker through the accused on the 19th October 1887. There was no subsequent transaction with Mr. Parker through the accused. At about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th November this gold neck ornament, now produced, was pledged by the accused with me, and I put this ticket on it. Accused was alone when he came to me. He asked me to advance him Rs. 20 on the neck ornament, which he said was his. An entry was made on his name on my board. I estimated the weight at Rs. 1-6-0, and paid him Rs. 20, which he received and then left my shop. My partner, Lucka Sella, was taking his meals inside the shop at that time. When accused came to my shop Lucka Sella was in the shop. The entry on the board Lucka Sella transferred into the cash book the same evening at about 8 o'clock. I produce the entry in my cash book. This is the only account standing against the name of the accused in my books at present. I handed the gold neck ornament and the watch and chain to the police on the night of the 15th December last. The police inspected my books, and then asked me to produce the gold neck ornament pledged by Hurry Runchore on the 13th November last, and then asked me where he lived. I did not know where he lived, but gave the police certain information regarding him.

By the accused : You did not tell me that the gold neck ornament belonged to another man, and it would be redeemed by the first of the next month.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 11-30 a.m.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists,—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE PADROADO QUESTION.

THE statement that Cardinal Rampolla has announced that the Pope has placed the *Anglo-Lusitano* under an interdict is not, we hear, quite accurate. The paper in question has been "reproved by the Holy See," and the principles it advocates are declared not to represent the ideas and principles of Catholicism. The following passage from the Cardinal's letter to the Apostolic Delegate in India sets forth the offence of the newspaper, which, it may be mentioned, is published in Bombay :—

After the perusal of some of its numbers, I am in a position and in duty bound to communicate to you the sad impression felt by me, and, at the same time, the displeasure felt by His Holiness, to whom I reported the matter. For this paper, as if it had no other object in view than to keep the torch of dissension lit up between the two ecclesiastical jurisdictions existing in India, after the last *Concordat*, it does not omit any occasion to cast gross insults against the Venerable Bishops dependent upon the Propaganda and their Missionaries ; it speaks of them in the most unbecoming manner ; it treats them as usurpers of others' rights ; while, on the contrary, they enjoy the full confidence of the Supreme Pastor of the Church, and were sent to India, under his orders, to promote the good of the faithful and the conversion of the heathens, which they had carried out in the past, and are doing now amid universal admiration.

Moreover, as if invested with great and extraordinary authority, it thinks it lawful to discuss and most bitterly censure the Decrees and Acts of the Roman Congregations, feigning not to know, what is known to everybody else, that they are the medium through which the Holy See communicates its ordinances to the Catholic world.

And it cannot be otherwise than with the most malignant art, and with the intention to deceive simple people more easily, that after having passed such censures, it eulogises the wisdom and benignity of the Holy Father, Leo the XIII., humbly protesting to him its deepest subjection and obedience.

Therefore to remove the scandal that such a publication might produce, as though in Catholic Church there might exist dissensions that are opposed to the necessary subordination of the faithful to the hierarchical power, I wish that the Ordinaries would declare that this paper, *O Anglo-Lusitano*, is extremely to be reproved, and that it is reproved by the Holy See, and that it does not represent, in the least, the ideas and principles which can in any way be tolerated by Catholicism, or which may be reconciled with the sentiments of the true Catholic profession.

Archbishop Porter in a Pastoral read in the Roman Catholic Churches yesterday reproduces this letter and says :—

We have hitherto observed silence. We rejoice that the letter of His Eminence allows us to speak openly to you and to condemn in the strongest terms this mischievous paper, the *Anglo-Lusitano*. We recommend you, not to subscribe to it ; not to read it ; we put you on your guard against it ; receive its statements very cautiously ; mistrust its history, and its theology, reject its Canon Law utterly ; in one word, look upon the paper as an unsafe guide on all religious questions. Lastly, we warn all connected with it, those who provide the funds which carry it on, those who write in it, and those who take any part in the printing or management, that they are accomplices in a sinful work.

The objects for which it exists are to oppose the Holy See, to upset the decrees of the Holy Father and his Congregations, to encourage feelings of hatred, to prolong dissensions and to lead away from the Church simple, uneducated people. To attain these objects it employs insulting language against priests and Bishops, against the Delegate of the Holy See in India, and against the Holy Father himself, aggravating its attacks on the chief pastor of the Church by hypocritical professions of loyalty and respect.

The *Anglo-Lusitano* further assumes the office of critic and adviser to all the authorities of the Church from the Holy Father down to the Vicar. It sits in judgment "with intolerable presumption" on their conduct and administration : it advises, almost dictates, how they are to discharge their sacred duties, now they are to arrange the course of studies in their seminaries, how they are to preach—in one word, how they are to do the work of a Bishop or a priest.

You are aware that the civil law in India allows great liberty—it might be called license—to the Press in the discussion of political and social questions : not a few of the native papers abuse this liberty and give much offence to right-minded persons, who are sincere friends of India. The *Anglo-Lusitano* carries into the discussion of Church matters the license which is a disgrace to secular papers writing on secular subjects.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT PAREL.

THE distribution of prizes at the B. B. and C. I. Railway school on Saturday was very largely attended, notwithstanding the counter-attraction at Government House. The first item in the evening's amusement was the tea, which was succeeded by a short programme of music and recitation. "The Happy Peasants" by the older children was pleasingly rendered. An amusing piece was cleverly recited by a little gentleman with a finish that would have done credit to a far older boy. The little ones then sang, "The Spider and the Fly" very prettily, eliciting hearty applause from the audience.

The chairman, Mr. E. B. Carrol, next addressed the meeting. In alluding to the success of the past year, he said that several difficulties which had stood in way of the school were now removed, and that there was every prospect of a still further increase of numbers. The Government Inspector's report was very favourable and the school was now in a position to teach up to the higher standards. He thought the children were provided with a sound and valuable education, and hoped that all the parents residing in Parel would avail themselves of the school. The thanks of the committee were due to Mr. Lenahan, the head master, and to Miss Nicker, and Miss Stephens for their careful services. He also thanked Mr. Parker for his work as secretary.

Mrs. Carroll distributed the prizes with a kindly word to each child, and after the Christmas-tree had been stripped off its handsome presents, the assembly dispersed.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

A MEETING of the Guzerat branch of the National Indian Association was held on the 9th instant.

After Mrs. Aston took the chair, Mr. Dastur read out the rules framed by the managing committee and proposed that they be passed. Mr. Khandalawala seconded this proposition, and it was carried.

Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath then proposed "that a *Family Magazine* be started in Guzerati, with a few English columns, under the auspices of the Association for free circulation among the members." This was seconded by Mr. Chinubhai Madhubhai, and carried.

Mr. Dalal then proposed 'that Mr. Ranchorlal Chotalal be appointed auditor" as the rules required that such an officer should be appointed. Mr. Nagardas N. Nanavati seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Mr. Aston then addressed the meeting. After explaining that the managing committee were of opinion that the present occasion was a favourable one for making a step in advance in the cause of female education, he proposed, in accordance with the wishes of the managing committee, that this Association take steps to call a public meeting in this city to arrange to start a literary institute for women, to be called the "Bholanath Female Literary Institute," and to invite subscriptions from the public for the purpose. Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai had always the advancement of female education at heart, and the managers of the Bholanath Memorial Fund proposed to give Rs. 8,000 towards such an institution, if it bears R. B. Bholanath's name.

The usefulness of such an institution was then explained by Mr. Aston, who pointed out that the literary institute would not merely embrace a library for the exclusive use of women, and a museum, but would probably become the cradle of an advanced system of higher education for women, and the committee had hopes that the new institution would, under proper initiation and management, become a model institution for the whole province of Guzerat, including the Native States, north, south, east and west of Ahmedabad. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Behchardas Ambaidas and carried.

Mr. Dalal then proposed thanks to the managing committee of the Bholanath Memorial Fund for their liberal and public-spirited offer, and Mr. Dastur seconded this proposition. It was carried.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the president. The public meeting will take place on Tuesday, the 5th of February, 1889, in the Hemabhai Institute at 5 p. m.

THE North-West Provinces Government has sanctioned the borrowing by the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki of a sum of Rs. 620,000 to pay off and consolidate the depts of the Ramnagar Dhameri estate.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BLACK MAN INCIDENT.

THE native papers congratulate Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the feeling of sympathy and appreciation which has been aroused in his behalf in consequence of the black man incident. The *Bombay Samachar* says it is no small honour to Mr. Dadabhai that he is the first native of India who has been treated to a public dinner by an influential institution like the National Liberal Club. We have to thank Lord Salisbury more than the Club itself for this singular mark of respect shown to our countryman. The banquet was presided over by Lord Ripon, whose speech was fully worthy of the true friend of India that he is. The expressions of sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country which have fallen from his Lordship derive particular weight on account of the experience he has gained in the exalted office of Viceroy of India. If the rulers, following the instincts of real statesmanship, were to satisfy the political desires of the educated classes, their gratitude to the Government will only strengthen their loyalty and devotion. We regard the words of Lord Ripon as not merely an expression of individual opinion, but as an opinion which is shared in by the Liberal party. It is our good fortune that a party is gaining ground in England of men who view with favour the advancement of the natives of India.

The *Akhbari Soudagar* is down upon Sir Lepel Griffin for the letter he has written to the *Times* against Mr. Dadabhai. The paper says we shall not lose much if Sir Lepel Griffin were to extol Lord Salisbury in order to seek his own advancement. But when he ventures to affirm that Mr. Dadabhai is not a representative of the people, he either shows his utter ignorance or knowingly tries to mislead the British public. The days have gone by when such misrepresentations could mislead the English people. But with their increasing knowledge of India, and with the special arrangements which some of the English newspapers have made to obtain information about India, men like Sir Lepel Griffin have little chances of gaining an implicit belief in respect to whatever they chose to say about India.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The dinner given to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji by the National Liberal Club appears to be a great success, so much so that Sir Lepel Griffin has to write a letter to the *Times*, minimizing its importance by saying that it was merely a political manœuvre directed against Lord Salisbury. Sir Lepel has made no new discovery. No one thought that the banquet meant anything more than a desire on the part of the Oppositionists to make the most of the Premier's slip of the mind. The real significance of the dinner cannot be mistaken by any one who is at all conversant with what we may regard as the necessities of Government by party in England, and we cannot for a moment suppose that the quondam Agent of the Governor-General in Central India is ignorant of the weapons of party warfare in his own country. But Sir Lepel, even like his opponents, thought he, too, might make some capital out of the incident, and give a proof of his unabated loyalty and fidelity to the Unionists under whose banner he has enlisted himself by taking up the cudgels in their behalf. Sir Lepel also took this occasion to minimize the importance of Mr. Dadabhai's candidature for a seat in Parliament by saying that as a Parsee he is in no way a representative of the Indian people. We doubt very much that if there had been a Hindoo gentleman in the place of Mr. Dadadhai his critic would have said that he was a representative of the people. We have now grown sick of the same old argument repeated by men who have no sympathy with the reasonable aspirations of the people of India, that those who venture to express them represent none but themselves. We admit that the educated classes are not the regularly constituted representatives of the people ; but as natives of the same country they have many wishes and sentiments in common, which, therefore, partake, to some extent at least, of a representative character. We agree with what Mr. Dadabhai has said in his speech at Liverpool that, although the party which in India gives voice to their wants and wishes may be still "microscopic" in its number, its moral weight cannot at all be gauged from its number. Mr. Dadabhai is, in every sense, a representative member of this class, and therefore his going into Parliament will be viewed with very great satisfaction by every liberal-minded man, European or native, who wishes that full effect should be given—of course, with due regard to circumstances—to the noble principles laid down by British statesman for the government of India.

ABOLITION OF THE PRESS COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The native papers are not sorry for the removed abolition of the Press Commissionership. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that when the office was established in the time of Lord Lytton, the public were led to understand that it would serve as a channel of accurate information about the doings of Government and important questions. That object has now totally disappeared. The only occasions when the Press Commissioner sends some interesting bit of news are the New Year's Day and on Her Majesty's birthday, when the lists of honours are published. But the tit-bits which are usually supplied to us by that functionary from Calcutta or Simla are perfectly useless and uninteresting. Rather than that the office should be continued in its present state, we should prefer to see it abolished. But if the office were remodelled on a better principle, we should like to see it remain as a means by which important information affecting the interests of the people may be conveyed from an authoritative source to the public, so that both the press and the people may be enabled to arrive at a correct judgment from the full and reliable materials before them. If native papers were to grope in the dark sometimes, for want of such information, the fault lies more with Government than with the conductors of those papers.

THE HIGH COURT JUDGES AND THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

The *Gujerati* draws the following moral from the minutes of the two Judges of the Bombay High Court on the Crawford case.—We welcome the minutes of the two learned Judges of the High Court who asked the Bombay Government to take hasty and premature action against the mamlatdars who have confessed to the purchase of their officesby bribery and corruption, simply because they afford a striking testimony to the remarkable independence of our High Court Judges. If they had been more dependent on Government, the learned minutes would not most probably have been written. It is this very consciousness of the advantages of separating the judicial and executive functions that has led the Congress to pass a resolution on the subject, and those who have any experience of the mofussil will readily admit that the administration of the forest and excise laws would be more lenient and humane if magistrates were purely judicial officers, who could not possibly be influenced by any demi-official communications regarding their executive functions. We are, however, constrained to say that the action taken by the two eminent judges evidently in the interests of justice was certainly not calculated to promote the laudable object they had sincerely in view, since it tended to embarrass Government at a time when its action was being guided by deeper considerations than those of which alone the learned judges took cognisance in their minutes.

THE *Subodha Patrika* says :—The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court who have exhausted all precedents, old and new, to establish the proposition that judicial officers of the Crown who have admittedly purchased their offices should not be retained in the public service, have shown a commendable zeal for the purity of the administration. The Executive Government, however, finds it more convenient to refrain from carrying out their recommendations till the officers concerned have been heard in their defence, and it is impossible to say that the latter course is not both judicial and judicious. But to a lay mind, some further considerations present themselves, which seem to enjoin caution in the treatment of these officers. If the revelations made by them are true, they argue a state of corruption in which the gentlemen who have admitted their guilt are presumably not the only offenders. Is it advisable or expedient that those who have admitted their guilt, and helped to reveal the state of corruption as well as gone through the humiliation of a public avowal of the part they have played therein should be removed from office, whilst those who have possibly been equally guilty, but have done none of these things, are continued in the discharge of their public duties ? Moreover, if there is any indemnity at all promised, public interests would seem to require that it should be scrupulously observed. What is equally pertinent to note, these officers have now become marked men and they know as much. May not that circumstance suffice to keep them straight in future ? An Executive Government is, we should think, bound to consider all such circumstances before it commits itself to any definite action in the matter, although it may be that none of them have been sanctioned by the high authority of Coke on Littleton or Bacon's Abridgement as extenuating the guilt of the original offence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE sailing ship Sierra Lucina, 1,682 tons, Captain P Murdock, cleared on Saturday, laden with salt, for Calcutta.

THE British India steamer Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Liddiard, arrived in port on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo, from Calcutta.

THE s s Lombardy, 1,726 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning with a cargo of sugar and 75 passengers from Mauritius.

THE Anchor line steamer Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain W Russell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Bing, as passengers.

THE P and O Co's extra mail steamer Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain E Crewe, sailed on Saturday for Hongkong with a general cargo and one passenger on deck for Singapore.

THE Head Line steamer Bengore Head, 1,606 tons, Captain J Hughes, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and Messrs. J S Hosken and N G Beaumont, as passengers.

THE B I steamer Assyria, 965 tons, Captain Robertson cleared for Kurachi and the Persian Gulf ports, carrying the weekly mails and a general cargo and one cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE British steamer Hilda, 1,109 tons, Captain J Bulmer, arrived in port on Saturday last, with a cargo of railway materials from Middlesborough. She is consigned to Messrs. Cursetji Edalji.

THE British steamer Volterno, 1,537 tons, Captain T R Watson, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon with general cargo and coals and Messrs. Ouseley and Brown, as passengers from Hull (December 26.)

THE British India steamer Busheer, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from Karwar and Marmagao, with a general cargo and Mr R, and Miss Ingle, Mr N R, and Mrs Ogilvie, and three children, as cabin, and eight deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. GARNET.

HER MAJESTY'S man-of-war Garnet, Captain A. P. Jenkings, arrived at this port yesterday from Zanzibar, having left that port on the 2nd instant, and called at Seychelles *en route* to Coal and remained there for a couple of days. Since November 1887 she was cringing on the East African coasts for the suppression of slavery, during which time she captured many *dhows*, and liberated about 300 slaves, several of the enemy were killed in the fray, but there was no casulty among the Garnets crew, Since December last, along with other vessels of the Navy she was occupied in blockading the coast where the ship formed a part of the allied Germany, Italian and English squadron. The British men-of-war who formed part of the squadron were Algerine, Reindeer, Boadicen, Griffin and Pengeim, and they were there when the Garnet left She will remain in Bombay for about six or eightweeks during which time she will dock for usual repairs. The following are her officers on board :—Captain Albert B Jenkings, Lieuts. Wm W Smythe, George E B Bairnsfather, Edward H Martin, and James W Pochin ; Captain and N Inst, Henry G T Strickland ; Staff—Pay-Master William Trew ; Chief Engineer, William Cook ; Surgn. A E Weightman ; Astt Pay-Master, Charles M Mobberley ; Engineer F G Harding ; Gunner, William Walsh ; Bootsmain, G B Brennan ; and carpenter T J Alexander.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, City of London	2097	Black	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Indrani	2337	F. L. Burkill	C	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Khalif	1475	G. S. Nash	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Apollo	2066	Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Monroe	1436	H. L. Wilson	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Locksley Hall	1573	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Newcomen	1352	Hansen	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Moscow	1038	Baracly	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Indra	2333	J. E. McGill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Bengore Head	1606	J. Hughes	Q	John M. Heyn.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Amana	2018	Kelgour	1	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lombardy	1726	C. F. Preston	2	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Singapore	2932	G. Parodi	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	1452	E. Creme	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Stura	1411	Caboara	7	F. Bozzoni.
,, Kt. Errant	2284	Mathews	9	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Red Jacket	1499	Care	16	C. Edulji.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Hilda (s)	Bulmer	Middlesbro'. Dec. 20.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta, Jan. 2.
	Lombardy (s)	Preston	Mauritius, Jan 14.
	Volterno (s)	Watson	Hull, Dec 26.
27	H. M. S Garnet	J-nkings	Zanzibar, Jan. 2.
	Arara (s)	Mackinley	Shields, Dec. 30.
	Haidee (s)	.....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Bengore Head (s)	Hughes	London.
	Khiva (s)	Crewe	Hongkong.
	Sierra Lucina (sp)	Murdock	Calcutta.
27	Asia (s)	Russell	Liverpool.
	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Karachi and P. Gulf
	M. T. Vadyoudayamai (brig)	Nakoda	Tuticorin.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Chanda, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Byculla, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
,, Busheer, for Karwar, Marmagao, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
22	Maulesden, ship	Walker	Adelaide, Dec 1.
	Simla s	Malor	Ch'tkrong, Jan 20.
	City of Khios s	McPherson	Liverpool, Dec 21.
23	Traveller s	Hannay	Liverpool, Dec 18.

DEPARTURES.

January 22.—Steamers Vega, Olympia, Loodiana, Africa and Melpomene. Ship Astoria.
January 23.—Ships Rajore and Tursena.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.			
24	Goa s	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
23	Goalpara s	.....	Rangoon.
	Peshwa s	.....	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—JANUARY 26.

Porter, Captain, 24th Madras L I, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Dallas, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Aden.
North, Colonel, R. E, on sick leave, to England.
Drake, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, to England.

JANUARY 26.

Kirke, Major, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·961
Temperature of the Air	74·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·7
Dew Point	61·0
Relative humidity of Air	·649
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (8 a.m. next day)	81·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	65·

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Apollo Street, on the second floor of their Auction Rooms, the blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases, table ornaments, and other sundry goods.
The above is on view.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, rich Persian carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a very handsome bay Arab charger, 8 years' old, quiet to ride and drive, carries a lady and regularly ridden on parade three seasons, a handsome English-built dogcart in first-rate order with removeable hood, a handsome waler pony, about 13-3, very good cripper and a set of English-made single harness, &c, &c., the property of CAPT. G. C. ROUPELL.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., several consignments of fancy goods, such as globe lamps, crockery ware, flower vases, also teak and blackwood, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, cupboards, carpets, almyras, bedsteads, circular, dressing and washhand tables, pictures, &c.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.
Under instructions from the Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will., on SATURDAY, the 2nd February next, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
5 ship's chronometers.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French, polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a large size blackwood open carved partition screen, new Madras cane matting, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome wicker built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of COLONEL G. T. BEVILLE, Marine Battalion.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 25th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 179, Narayen Dabadkhar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood semigrand pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, fancy China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. PALLIS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 25, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the shippers, the undermentioned English-built carriages:—
1 handsome, light, circular-fronted miniature brougham.
1 do. light, circular-fronted brougham.
1 do. Gentlemen brake.
1 do. light polo cart for pony.
1 do. Denmark phaeton.

VERY HANDSOME HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned first-class horses and carriages, the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.
A team of four thorough-bred Hungarian horses, dark greys, 5 years' old, believed to be sound, quiet to drive, single, double or pair-in-hand and to ride with, set of Europe-made brass-mounted harness almost new.
A char-a-banc almost new, with removeable waterproof hood.
An English C spring basket Rally cart, hardly used, by Windover of London.
A set of brass-mounted single harness almost new.
An English-built vis-a-vis Sociable by Windover.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 cases handkerchieves.
2 cases orange felt cloth.
7 bales corks.
5 cases tins boiled mutton, 1, 2, and 4 lbs.
5 ,, ,, beef, 1, 2, and 4 lbs.
1 bale orange twist.
1 set single harness.
1 ,, double harness.
1 ,, D. B. B. L. C. F. gun by Alex. Salmon in case.
1 mariner's compass.
1 gentleman's saddle.
6 hanging lamps.
13½ doz. lawn-tennis balls.
To close consignment—
8 cases each 2 doz. pints sparkling moselle.
20 ,, ,, 1 ,, quarts ,, hock,
5 ,, ,, 2 ,, pints ,, ,,
7 ,, ,, 1 ,, quarts ,, Brandy.
2 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, Mantilla sherry.
18 cases each 4 doz. quarts Pilsener Beer.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sumbhoo Dyal Sriram.
S S
744—1 case 12 pieces union cloth.
M M
On account and at the risk of Mr. Javer Jugjeewun—
J 2340—1271-72—2 cases prints.
On account and at the risk of Memon Suriff Sacoor—
1 case pressed velvet.
By order of Mooljee Hurridas, and on account and at the risk of Mahanun roy Kanialal—
2 cases each 135 pieces printed muslin, 24 yards.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome, English-built mail phaeton.
1 ,, strong new landau.
1 ,, English-built buggy.
1 handsome nearly new English-built park phaeton by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.
1 handsome English-built C-spring barouche.
1 tandem tricycle.
1 handsome new victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong, light-dog cart.
1 strong, second-hand brougham, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, close to Messrs. Morton Major and Co.'s tea shop, valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture consisting of drawing room, dining, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, rocking, folding and easy chair, sideboard, chiffonier sofas, marble-topped teapoys, almyra, clothes and gown presses, table and hanging lamps, cabinets, flower vases, carpets, bentwood couches and chairs, table ornaments, pier glasses picture glassware, crockery, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the mill premises, at Tank Bunder, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., about 150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND OTHER CONSUMERS OF COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clark and Frere Bunders, on account and at the risk of Jathalal Tribhowandas and Co.
2,200 tons best big steam coals, Bothl's West Hartley, just landed ex s.s. Maple Branch, in small lots to suit purchasers. Delivery to be taken within one month.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.
200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TENTS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines in the compound of Genera Heathcote's Bungalow where they are pitched.
1 single poled tent and 1 rowtee.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, superior Cutch worked silverware, English iron bedsteads with horse hair spring mattresses, Hink's patent kerosine oil, hanging and table lamps, carpets, pictures, plants, &c., the property of Surg.-Major H. S. BANKS.
Catalogues will be published, and the propert is on view.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.
Under instruction from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the mill premises, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m.,
A quantity of stores, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 2 p. m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO,

Bombay, January 28, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
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NEW BOOKS.
A—230-35—Truth About Russia, W. S. Stead.
B 122-25—Speech Studies—E. Drew.
B 74-22—The Land of Darkness (Anonymous).
31-28—A Stern Chau, Mrs. Cashel Hoey.
63-28—Villette—Charlotte Bronte (C. Bell).
C 83-25—Hazell's Annual for 1889.
30-10—Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXI. Part 4, 1888.
31-7 —Law Reports, Bombay Series, Vol XII., Part I., 1889.

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MACLEAN'S
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FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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"AGENTS WANTED."

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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NOTICE.
The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised for sale on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th February 1889.

SALE OF OLD ORGAN, RAILINGS, WOODWORK, STONES, TREASURY SAFE, &c.
By order of the President and Wardens of the Church of N. S. da Gloria, Mazagon (near the Fort Trust Workshops), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Church, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., consisting of one large old organ, scantlings, railings, doors, windows, benches, lanterns, ladders, stone slabs, treasury safe clock, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 28, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
On THURSDAY, the 31st inst, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured pieces goods, twist, &c.
5 bales grey shirtings,
6 ,, grey T cloth.
2 cases white calico.
4 ,, white jaconets and mulls.
3 ,, coloured shawls.
3 ,, colored Woollen cloth.
3 case white flannel.
100 boxes carriage candles.
2 cases alpaca umbrellas.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Warree Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 28, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

AT Reuter's quotation of 98⅞, Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday. Silver advanced ⅛d., say, to 42⅛d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination, at £66½ and £70½, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¼. In Paris, Rentes were steady at 83; Exchange on London was a centime and a half lower, at Francs 25·27½. The Indian Council allotted nine lakhs of Wire Transfers equally between Bombay and Calcutta, at 1s. 4 9-16d., this rate being an advance of 1-32d. on that of the extra Sales of the previous day, and 3-32d. above the regular allotment rate on Wednesday. The weekly Specie Shipments to Bombay are wired at £150,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold, making a total of both Metals for the present month of £720,000.

There has been no further change in the Stock Exchange prices usually wired, to-day. Silver, however, was 1-16d. higher at 42 9-16d. per oz.; and Government placed another lakh of Transfers on Bombay at yesterday's rate, and a like amount on Calcutta, at an advance of 1-32d.

The General Produce Markets have not moved since last Tuesday, to-day's quotations coming again unaltered. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,310,000 quarters, or 110,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week previously. The Import of Linseed for the week has been 49,000 quarters against last Saturday's figures of 49,000 quarters.

COTTON in Liverpool closed dull last evening. Surats quiet. The day's Sales aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 500 Surats, and both spot and arrival prices unchanged except for Bengals, which declined ⅛d. per lb. in all grades. Business is reported in "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" Clause at 5⅛d. per lb. for March-April shipment *via* the Cannal, which is 5-16d. below the quotation for ready stuff. The Imports were 16,000 bales. This afternoon's message repeats yesterday's figures for Sales and Imports, and quotations for ready and arrival Cotton, and reports a dull market generally at closing, such Surats still quiet. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

The almost buoyant tone, which prevailed in the Liverpool Market during a portion of last week has under the influence of daily compartively heavy receipts at the U. S. ports, been succeeded by a quiet, and latterly a dull feeling, and the total Sales for the six days ending yesterday are, at 65,000 bales less by 23,004 bales, than the figures for the previous week; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded has been 28,000 bales less, at 156,000 bales. The week's Imports, at 97,000 bales, show a falling-off of 24,000 bales; and the total stock had become lighter, by 8,000 bales. Compared with last year's figures, given below, the stock was yesterday 40,000 bales less; and 124,000 bales smaller as against 1887; the comparative increase shown last week and the week before in the former case, having been thus changed to a deficiency, while in the latter, the falling-off had become greater. A trifling decrease of 10,000 bales is shown in the total Visible Supply since the previous week's estimate; but of East Indian Cotton there were 49,000 bales more in sight. The total falling-off compared with last year was less than shown a week ago, at 218,000 bales; but rather greater as against 1886, at 419,000 bales. In the case of East Indian Cotton the figures for the three years continue to draw nearer together, yesterday's estimate, as will be seen below, showing a falling-off of 80,000 bales compared withh 1887, and of 71,000 bales as against 1886. In prices, there has been a decline of 1-16 in Mid-American during the week; and of ⅛d. in Bengals; while American Arrivals have fallen 5-64d. to 3-32d. per lb. Compared with the two previous years, yesterday's quotation for Mid-American was ⅛d. lower than in 1888, but 5-16d. higher than in 1887.

In New York yesterday, the price of April Futures declined 3 points. say to 9·84; but spot Cotton was unaltered at 9 ⅝ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales, making the week's total 178,000 bales against a much lighter corresponding week in both the preceding years; and reducing the deficiency from the commencement of this season to 173,000 bales as against last year, and 42,000 bales compared with 1887. To-day the rate for Futures receded to 9·81 cents; but ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 9⅝ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales compared with only 14,000 bales last year, and 22,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	178,000	93,000	133,000
,, exports to U. K.	80,000	55,000	118,000
,, ,, Continent	49,000	49,000	57,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,293,000	4,465,000	4,334,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ,,	1,674,000	1,742,000	1,813,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ,,	1,218,000	1,237,000	1,171,000
,, Stock in the Ports	911,000	928,000	923,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,830,000	3,047,670	3,249,010
,, Surats	223,000	303,300	290,570
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	706,000	745,700	830,200
,, London	6,000	3,000	10,000
American Afloat	140,000	277,000	256,000
East Indian ,,	36,000	20,000	50,000
	888,000	1,072,700	1,146,200
Price of Mid-Americans	5¼d.	5⅜d.	5 3-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4¼d.	4d.
Difference	15-16d.	1¼d.	13-16d.

We have found business very slack to-day in all its branches, even for a Saturday. The dull news from Liverpool, and the continuance of comparatively heavy receipts at the American ports have caused buyers of Cotton, both for export and local consumption, to withdraw from the market, and a very small business is consequently reported, a few hundred bales of ready Julgaum at Rs. 205½; and a little Bhownuggur booked for April delivery, at Rs. 215, comprising the bulk of the transactions.

WHEAT has been taken to a very limited extent, and we call the market quiet at our last quotations all round.

SEEDS are steady on the whole; but enquiry is very restricted again, and hardly anything has been done in this market to-day, while prices are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,486	bales.
Wheat	14,938	cwts.
Linseed	4,391	,,
Rapeseed	631	,,
Gingelly	5,573	,,
Groundnuts	6,541	,,

FREIGHTS are firm in tone, and our last quotations are maintained; but the market has been quiet as to business to-day, and we have heard of no fresh engagements of importance.

EXCHANGE has been steady throughout the day at our quoted rates both for Bank and Private Paper; but business as in the other markets, has been quiet. Some Bank Demand, for February delivery, has been done at 1s. 4⅛d.; and we quote Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-32d. for February and at 1s. 4 13-32d. for March transfer. Credits are 1s. 4 11-16d. from 15th February, 1s. 4-21-32d. to ⅜d. for March and 1s. 4 9-16d. for April delivery. For ready we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
France 3 do.	...	1·77	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 96⅞ for cash, while for forward transactions rather higher rates have been named, say, 97 for next month's account, 97 7-16 for early March, and 97 11-16 for the 30th idem; but we have not heard of business of importance on any line. Some 4½ per cent. Paper having been in the market, 102¼ is now quoted for that denomination.

SHARES.—There can hardly be said to have been a market this afternoon, the attention of its usual frequenters having been turned to another part of the island, and we make no alteration in our list evening. The Share Bazar was closed, only some brokers had come who were dealing in Government papers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ADAM—January 25, at Anderson's Road, Nungumbaukam, the wife of John Adam, M A, Pachaiyappa's College, of a daughter.
NIBLETT—January 9, at Lucknow, the wife of R H Niblett, M A, J P, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—January 17, at Basim, Berar, the wife of G Falconer Taylor, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HODGSON—COOK—January 13, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H Hyde, M A, Godfrey Beckett Hodgson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to Ethel Ruth, youngest daughter of G Cook, Esq, of Weymouth, England.

DEATHS.

BALMAIN—January 14, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, James Hilaro Farquhar Balmain, Lieutenant, 17th, the Leicestershire Regiment, aged 28 years.
MACKENZIE—January 20, at Nowshera, of enteric fever, Captain Harry Murray Mackenzie, 9th Bengal Lancers, only son of the late Colonel Murray Mackenzie, late Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1889.

THE disposition that has of late been shown to bring the Indian Arms Act under discussion is not due entirely to an ill-advised resolution recently passed at Allahabad or to the unwisdom with which that resolution was supported by a Bombay delegate. The shortcomings and anomalies which exist under the Act have lately been indicated with much fairness and good sense by a Bengal magistrate, and we believe that a good many people who would object to be seen inside the hall of the Congress would readily endorse all that Mr. Toynbee said in favour of a modification of, at all events, the rules under which the Act is applied. The Congress put itself out of court when, against the advice of Mr. Telang and of at least one other delegate, who evidently knew what he was talking about, it passed a resolution the practical result of which would be to affirm the right of everyone in India to carry arms, unless the Government could specifically allege reasons in abrogation of the right. The resolution, having premised the loyalty of the people, asked the Government so to modify the Act as to enable "all persons to possess and wear arms, unless debarred therefrom either as individuals or members of particular communities or classes by order of the Government of India, or any local authority empowered by the Government of India on that behalf, for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published." This is not a representation which those who are responsible for the peace of India can for a moment take into account, even though it be backed by an overwhelming majority of Congress delegates. The universal presumption of fitness to be trusted with arms can never be granted by an administration which has to guard three thousand miles of land frontier and to keep the peace amongst two hundred and fifty millions of people with a force scarcely larger than the army of Belgium. The smallness of the British military force in India strikes foreigners as ridiculous; we should be culpably unwise if we trusted to so thin a line of defence for our internal peace after having conceded the inherent right of every subject of the Crown to carry arms. The tribesmen of the Punjab border and the Moplahs of Southern India, the Bhils of Central and Western India, and the Rohillas, who are often turbulent even when subjected to the discipline of service in their armies of Native States—all these and men of this kind are to be presumed fit to be trusted with lethal weapons until the administration had removed the presumption by a specific demonstration and justification of its distrust in them. The Congress leaders can scarcely be aware of the bad impression which this unfortunate resolution must make even where the moderation and good sense of the greater part of its proceedings is freely recognized. The old fallacy with which the reconstruction of the social fabric in France started a hundred years ago, that all men are equally good and equally to be trusted, was never more blindly taken for granted.

This resolution, however, may be left to answer itself, as the framers of it may be left to the unpleasant reflection that they have most effectually deprived the Congress of all chances of influencing the decision of Government in this matter for a long time to come. There is, however, an intelligent minority, whose counsels are likely to have weight with Government, supported as we believe they are likely to be by a not inconsiderable body of official opinion. And the anomalies and hardships which have grown up under the Act are the more easy of removal, inasmuch as most of them can be dealt with by an order of the Viceroy, without recourse to legislation. The most substantial grievance that has been brought to notice is connected with the renewal of licenses to carry arms. Yet the Act itself says nothing about renewals; this subject it leaves for treatment by the Viceroy, to whom large powers are given for the making of rules. The important question of the period for which licenses shall continue in force has been left to Government to deal with, and for the past ten years the rule has been to limit the currency of licenses to carry arms to a period of a year, the license expiring on the last day of each year. It is easy to understand that this rule must in many cases operate with much inconvenience; it is not so easy to understand why this inconvenience should be necessary. One way of mitigating it would be to increase the facilities for obtaining, if not the original licenses, at all events renewals of them. Under the rules of 1879 the Commissioner of Police in a presidency towns and the District Magistrates elsewhere are the authorities entrusted with the granting of licenses. In the districts the issue of licenses is slow and uncertain. It is complained with much confidence of assertion that whether a man gets a license or not depends not always upon his respectability, but upon the favour of subordinate police officers. Whether this is so or not, it is evident that the Magistrate must in the majority of cases decide upon applications for gun licenses without having any personal knowledge of the applicant. The liability to this would be greatly reduced if the licensing power were widely distributed—if, for instance, the mamlatdar and the officers corresponding to him in other presidencies were empowered to issue licenses. The process of issue would be greatly facilitated, and it would no longer be complained that a man may send in an application for a renewal of his license at the end of the year and have to wait for three months for an answer. A good case, besides, can be made out for a very considerable modification of the rules relating to the renewal of licenses. It would be interesting to learn what the official answer would be to the general proposition that a man who has once, after due enquiry, been adjudged fit to be trusted with a gun, may be assumed to be fit henceforward, unless he should misconduct himself. If that proposition is too far-reaching a cautious administration might be disposed to a compromise, by which the currency of a license might be extended to, say, five years. We name that period, because five years is the term of currency which the rules give for licenses to possess, as distinct from carrying, arms or ammunition.

The two changes here suggested would go far to remove all ground of reasonable complaint against the working of the Act, and as they could be made without invoking the cumbrous processes of legislation the obstacles to an amendment of procedure under the Act are not serious. The Act itself may fairly be left as it is. There is no measure of substantive law on the Indian statute book which leaves to the executive larger discretion as to the ways and means of attaining its general purposes, and this for very good reason. We must bear this in mind if some of the provisions of the Act and of the rules framed under it seem difficult to reconcile with abstract ideas of the equality of all men before the law. It is easy enough for Mr. Hume to call on the Government to apply the restrictions of the Act in the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and for a colleague of his to suggest that as Englishmen have to take out gun licenses at home they would have no reason to complain if they were called upon to do the same thing in India. The latter argument of course rests upon an illusion. At home the gun license is for purposes of revenue; in India it has been instituted for the protection of public peace. Mr. Hume and his friend must be very blind to every notion save that of an abstract equality which has no meaning in practical politics if they suppose that it would be possible to revoke the exemption which the rules give to European residents. This exemption is no grievance to the native community, and it casts no slur upon them, as we asked are to believe that it does. We should have heard nothing of it if it had not been associated with an exemption of the East Indian population—a section of the community, it is true, who have never shown any turbulent disposition, but who would have been placed under no stigma if they had been allowed to remain on the same footing for the purposes of the Arms Act as the peaceful trading communities. It is impossible to defend an anomaly of this kind, the absurdity of which may be seen any morning on the Byculla Flats, where Portuguese *chasseurs à pied* go in search of snipe with guns in their hands, for which they have never had to ask for the licence which a respectable Hindu or Parsee would have had to take out. An exemption once granted cannot easily be removed, but it is not the less a pity that the exceptions made under the rules should have been made in such a way as to challenge unpleasant comparisons. For all practical purposes, however, it will suffice if the amendments we have suggested above are carried out.

LORD WOLSELEY'S declaration that the greatest war history has ever known is brewing in Europe, will dash to the ground the hopes raised by a communication from Mr. J. M. Maclean to his paper in Cardiff that a penny will come off the income-tax in the forthcoming Budget. Mr. Goschen will have a surplus of £3,000,000, and his intention was to take a penny off the income-tax, which has been already reduced from eight peace—the figure to which the Penjdeh scare raised it—to six pence. A penny in the pound means over a million and a half in revenue. It was hinted that Mr. Goschen, in addition to this remission of taxation, contemplated the reduction, if not the total abolition, of the duty on tea and dried fruits. Seeing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to provide in the coming Budget for a portion of the cost of the new system of county government, so as to reduce the pressure on the local rate-payers, it may be doubted whether there was ever much chance of the duty on tea being abolished. A reduction would be a gain to India, which is yearly supplying the English markets with a large proportion of the tea formerly obtained from China. But even the expected relief to the income-tax payer will be deferred if Lord Wolseley's Birmingham speech shakes the nerves of ministers as effectually as the declamations of the naval experts succeeded in doing last year.

LORD WOLSELEY speaks of the importance of increasing the efficiency of both the naval and the military services, doubtless with the intention of securing the support of Lord Charles Beresford and the other naval men. But he goes farther than they do, for he advocates the adoption of the system of universal military training, while not even Lord Charles himself has hinted at a resort to the revival of the press-gang. Possibly that energetic sailor holds that that goes without saying. In his article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* he lays it down that the existence of the Empire depends on the strength of the fleet, and that the strength of the fleet depends on the ship-building vote. But obviously, when ships are built in sufficient numbers—as he insists—to exceed the combined navies of France and any other maritime Power, they must be manned, and we may expect then to hear that the system known in France as *l'inscription maritime* will be far more effective and less likely to produce a rebellion than a resort to the press-gang. But with the caution which the boldest of sailors never throws aside, Lord Charles Beresford steers clear of the rock on which Lord Wolseley sets his foot. It is no secret that for a long time past the military experts have yearned to see public opinion familiarised with the idea of a universal military service. But as even the French, with their traditional passion for *la gloire*, absolutely refused to adopt a universal service as distinct from conscription until the lesson of the great war compelled them to change their views, it is not to be supposed that sea-surrounded Great Britain will submit to the burden as long as she can with any sense of safety, rely upon the navy for her defence. The popular sentiment on that point is expressed by the Laureate when he bids us "thank Him who isled us here, and roughly set His Britain in blown seas and stormy showers." Yet even the poet in the fervour of his patriotism bethought him of what might happen, and beseeches the statesmen of England to "wink no more in slothful overtrust," and bids them not to let "your cannons moulder on the sea-ward wall." That is precisely the point of view of Lord Wolseley when making a speech on Friday last at Birmingham. If our cannons moulder on the sea-ward wall, and if Lord Charles Beresford be right in maintaining as he does most strenuously that the Navy can only oppose thirty-six line-of-battle ships to a French fleet of thirty ships, plus eight armoured gun-boats of a most formidable character, it cannot be gainsaid that we have come within measurable distance of great changes in our military arrangements. We pointed out on Saturday that a great step has already been made in accordance with the representations of Lord Wolseley to bring the volunteer forces of England under the same discipline as the regular army. Government may by the issue of an order in Council mobilise the volunteers, and thus make them for all purposes of internal defence an integral portion of the regular army. We ventured to say that further remarkable developments are to be expected, and that the Volunteers will become as much part of the regular forces available for national defence as the Militia or the Line. The Adjutant-General's pregnant words at Birmingham will be taken as an indication that military opinion at all events is fast ripening on this vital question. Public opinion will not ripen so soon; the traditional dislike of enforced service will not be easily laid aside. The country will submit to great financial sacrifices before accepting an innovation so sweeping and so far-reaching. The constituencies will have to be converted, and there are not many statesmen of either of the great parties who would risk their political position by publicly endorsing the opinion which the Adjutant-General has proclaimed in Birmingham. The Commander-in-Chief is credited with holding the same views on this question. Sir Charles Dilke in guarded phrases avoided committal, affirming that the popular sentiment and our national habits place compulsory military service out of the region of the practical and the possible. But he allowed it to be seen in every page that from the military point of view it is very difficult indeed to produce by any voluntary system an organisation equal to that which is arrived at under the different system of which Germany has set the example on the Continent.

THE fact that an emissary from Osman Digna has arrived at Constantinople and has received friendly assurances from the Porte, is a sign of the times. The Turkish Government appear to have promised that Ottoman troops shall not go to Suakin, which is likely enough, as Mukhtar Ghazi's Mission to negociate for the garrisoning of Egypt by Turkish troops failed to accomplish that object. The agent has also been informed that the Porte will abstain from taking part in the blockade of Eastern Africa. These assurances will be regarded as diplomatic triumphs, and will add to the prestige of the Mahdists in the Soudan. Meanwhile the squadron of Hussars, the sappers, and the handful of infantry left in Suakin until the completion of the new fort on the site of the Dervishes' entrenchments, have returned to Cairo. The Egyptian garrison now occupying that town numbers 3,000, and it has orders to remain on the defensive. There is nothing to prevent Osman Digna from renewing the investment of the town, or even from trying the effect of his shells on the new fort, which is, from the nature of the case, more remote from the gun-boats in the harbour than were the old forts. It would be interesting to know how far the satisfactory assurances given by the Porte to Osman Digna's agent were spontaneous. Such diplomatic aid and comfort must have been distasteful to Sir William White, and it is not to be supposed that a slight would be gratuitously inflicted in such a matter. It will probably turn out that the Porte was constrained by Russia and France to take a course which it is not uncharitable to suppose that they devoutly hope will be disagreeable to Great Britain and Germany.

THE summary of Lord Cross's speech at Oldham which is telegraphed to-day is sufficiently interesting to make us wish for a fuller account of what the Secretary of State has been saying to Mr. J. M. Maclean's constituents. His promise to use his best endeavours to improve the agriculture of India is somewhat oracular, and it awakens curiosity as to the methods by which he intends to give effect to it. Sir George Birdwood has sturdily declared in his "Mahratta Plough" that the best attempts that exotic science can make for the improvement of the agriculture of India are equivalent to teaching your grandmother to suck eggs. As to the development of Indian railways

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PORTE AND THE AFRICAN DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 25.

An agent from Osman Digna has paid a visit here with the object of ascertaining the views of the Ulama respecting affairs at Suakin and the policy the Porte intends adopting in East Africa. The agent has been assured that Ottoman troops will not go to Suakin, and that the Porte will abstain from taking any part in the blockade of the East African Coast.

MASSACRES IN EAST AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 25.

An English missionary named Brooks and sixteen followers have been massacred at Saadani by Zanzibaris.

THE SUAKIN GARRISON.

SUAKIN, JAN. 25.

The last of the British troops sent here specially to assist in raising the siege have left for Cairo.

THE COMING WAR AND THE CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Lord Wolseley, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, insisted on the importance of increasing the efficiency of our services since the greatest war that history has ever known was brewing in Europe.

His Lordship said he hoped the time would come when Great Britain would adopt universal military training.

SENTENCE ON MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. O'Brien, not having appeared since his escape from custody, was yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

In a speech made by Lord Cross (Secretary of State for India) at Oldham yesterday he said that the Government were in favour of developing railways and navigation in India, by which means the area under cotton cultivation would be increased. His Lordship said his best endeavours would be [illegible] to improve agriculture while he was connected with India.

In regard to the Factory Acts in India he said that an alteration in them would shortly be made.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA BILL.

BERLIN, JAN. 26.

In the Reichstag to-day Prince Bismarck made a speech in support of the East Africa Bill, in which he declared repeatedly that Germany was proceeding with the fullest accord with her historical ally, England, both at Zanzibar and in Samoa, and had absolutely resolved to maintain that accord. It was not, he said, politic to state the details of the arrangement at present, but Germany must protect her possessions. Prince Bismarck then said that his objections to their Colonial policy remained unaltered but he yielded to the unanimous wish of the nation in the matter. The prospects of the Colonies, he said, continued to be very promising.

The Bill, notwithstanding Prince Bismarck's opposition, was referred to Committee.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, JAN. 26.

The Chamber of Deputies have approved of France agreeing to a renewal of mixed Tribunals in Egypt for five years.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, JAN. 25.

The Indian troopship Crocodile has passed the Canal homeward bound from Bombay.

THE OPERATIONS IN KARENNI.

OCCUPATION OF KAMAING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

The situation at Sawlon is unchanged. There is no sign of Sawlapaw, whose last day of grace expires to-day. Nothing authentic is known as to his whereabouts, but it is generally thought possible he is making his way across the Salween River to Kaingtoung. Mr. Scott, the Assistant Superintendent of the Shan States, left Maukine on the 7th instant for the Konlon Ferry with a small detachment to intercept him.

A reconnaissance of 150 Infantry, and 50 of the Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Sartorius, was to start to-day for Youathat on the Salween River.

Advices from Mogoung state that the expedition against Lepei Kachyens, left Mogoung on the 7th inst. The force is commanded by Lieutenant O'Donnel, Commandant of the Police Levee, composed of 2 guns, No 2 Bengal Mountain Battery under Lieutenant Fuller, 50 of the Hampshire Regiment under Captain Macdonald and Lieutenant Richards; 196 of the Gurkhas, and 113 Sikhs.

The Military Police Column, after marching through thick jungle paths, arrived on the 11th instant near Kamaing. Finding Kamaing stockaded, and the position difficult for the Infantry to attack without probable loss of life, the Mountain Guns shelled the position, while the Infantry fired volleys into it. The Kachyens fled, and Kamaing was successfully taken without loss of life. The enemy's loss is unknown. A Police post is to be established at Kamaing, and it is to be garrisoned by 130 of the Gurkhas and 20 Sikhs of the Military Police.

Small-pox has broken out among the Gurkhas engaged in the expedition, and measures have been taken to segregate those affected; but this outbreak of the disease somewhat delays the advance of the expedition.

The authentic details regarding the death of Mr. Perreau, District Superintendent of Police at Thayetmyo on the 31st ultimo, shows beyond doubt that the act was that of a band of dacoits encamped on the opposite side of the creek, near the bungalow at Myothit, where Messrs. Perreau and Baines were resting. Attracted by a light from the bungalow, which was visible, the dacoits sent one of their number across, who seeing an opportunity, fired from outside, killing one and seriously wounding the other. Mr. Baines is progressing.

A correspondent at Mandalay, where the Chief Commissioner is, say that the latter, who has just returned from Bhamo to Mandalay, has been in indifferent health lately.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that on the 22nd instant Generals White and Faunce reconnoitred to the summit of the Sithia range, 8,200 feet high within about two miles of the capital of the Sitgin Chins, who made a considerable resistance, killing one and seriously wounding another Gurkha, besides slightly injuring a few by stones hurled down. The troops carried every position and had a very heavy day. The convoy, while going up to Thayetpin, lost one private of the Norfolk Regiment, who was killed. The road to the Sethia, summit wants a little repair.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 26.

On returning from Golkonda yesterday afternoon, the Duke received a private visit from Sir Khurshed Jah, which he subsequently returned at five o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses visited Rumbold's Koti for the purpose of distributing prizes to the successful pupils of the College, as well as those of the Medical School. Their Royal Highnesses were received by His Highness the Nizam and his Chief Nobles, and a large assembly of European and Natives officials. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Royal party returned to Bashir Bagh, and at 8 p.m., drove to the City to dine with H. E. the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, who had invited a number of guests to meet them. At the conclusion of the dinner, the Minister, in proposing the toast of the healths of His Royal guests, spoke as follows:—

I feel it a privilege and honor to be able to propose the healths of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Their visit will ever be remembered in our annals, and I am proud to have had the privilege of welcoming them here tonight. The pride and pleasure His Highness has taken from the first in seeing that a right royal reception was provided for his august guests, are evidence of the light in which he regards their visit, and of his appreciation of the honor conferred on him and his capital. I have no doubt their Royal Highnesses will have seen during their stay here many and varied evidences of the loyalty of this State and its people to the throne of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and will be able to convey to Her Majesty our assurances of the love and honour in which Her name is held by all classes of His Highness's subjects. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you now to drink to the healths of their Royal Highnesses, and long life and prosperity to them and to all the other members of the Royal family.

The Duke returned thanks for himself and the Duchess in a few well-chosen words, and expressed their great pleasure at the hearty and loyal reception accorded to them by His Highness the Nizam and his nobles and the people.

The Nizam, who was also at the dinner, listened to the Duke's speech with evident pleasure. After dinner, there was an "At Home," followed by a fine display of fireworks.

This morning (Saturday), there was a Grand Review of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces at Secunderabad, at which the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by H. H. the Nizam and a large party, were present. At 11 o'clock, the Duke drove to the City to breakfast with Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, the second son of the late Sir Salar Jung. In the afternoon, he received a deputation of the local Freemasons, who presented him with an address. Later on, he attended the sports on the Fatteh *Maidan*, where he was received by the Nizam and a large party of visitors. At 8 p.m., the Royal party dine with the Officers of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, the Duke's old regiment, at Bolarum. H. H. the Nizam and the Minister will also be the guests of the Hussars. After dinner, the party will proceed to the Railway Station, where the Nizam will take leave of his guests. The 'special' is timed to leave Secunderabad at 11 p.m. arriving at Poona at 2 p.m. on Sunday.

Thus terminates one of the most successful functions ever held at Hyderabad. The Duke and Duchess have charmed everybody with their gracious and genial presence, while the Nizam has made the most favorable impression upon them. He has spared no pains to make their visit a success, and has accompanied the Duke to, or received him at, every entertainment given during the past four days. Indeed, the Nizam's good spirits, and untiring energy and devotion to his guests, have been much remarked upon and applauded by everyone.

MADRAS RACES.

FOURTH DAY, JANUARY 26.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 27.

The races held at Guindy yesterday, were largely attended, a distinguished party from Government House being present. The several events on the card were well contested, and the meeting, on the whole, passed off successfully.

THE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

Mr. Campbell's Benlomond, 11st., Major Carden. 1
Captain Crawley's Brown Bess, 12st., Owner..... 2
Colonel Moore's Terror, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Houldsworth..... 3

Also ran Beechfield and Huguenot.

THE TIRUPATI HANDICAP.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Saturday, 8st. 7lb., Kendall..... 1
Mr. Herbert's Confidence, 7st. 9lb., Wool 2
Captain Fowle's Shahab, 9st. 2lb., Bowen 3

Also ran Scotch Oats, Young Nadirshaw, Melbourne, and Sultan. Time—2 min. 26 secs.

THE MADRAS TRADES PLATE.

Mr. Locke's Denmark, 8st. 2lb., Killick..... 1
Mr. Farmer's Viceroy, 6st. 9lb., Noor Mahomed. 2
Mr. Farmer's Napier, 7st. 12lb., Ramchurn 3

Also ran Goldleaf. Time—3 m. 57 secs.

THE ARCOT HANDICAP.

Major Hammond's Juvenal, 8st. 7lb., Kendall ... 1
Mr. Digaum's Surprise, 8st. 7lb., Wool 2
Mr. Briggs' St. Mirin, 8st. 5lb., Tingey 3

Also ran Elma, Chrome Yellow, Neophyte and Wallajah. Time—1 m. 55½ secs.

THE TRAVANCORE HANDICAP.

Captain Fowle's Rathkeale, 8st. 7lb., Killick..... 1
Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo, 9st. 11lb., Greenhalgh..... 2
Captain Heygate's Hades, Capt. Crawley 3

Time—2 min. 17 secs.

THE PUDUKOTA HANDICAP.

Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo ..... w. o.

A dispute has arisen in connection with the Yagatoor Plate, which was run for on Thursday. Mr. Vincent ran Elma, 8st. 9lb., and Neophyte, 8st. 9 lb. Elma was first, but was disqualified by running 12 lbs. short weight. The race was given to Neophyte. Mr. Ali Abdoola claims the race for the third horse, Oosman, contending that both of Mr. Vincent's horses are disqualified by running one short weight. The matter will be referred to the Calcutta Turf Club for decision.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

With yesterday's races, the Calcutta meeting came to a close.

SELLING HURDLE RACE.

Mr. Groser's Harvester..... 1
Mr. Gregory's Rescue..... 2
Mr. Gregory's Landshark 3
Messrs. Apcar and Gasper's Mustard.....Fell.

This race was for a mile and a half, over six flight of hurdles. Landshark and Rescue led the way, but were being overhauled by Mustard, when the latter fell, hurting its rider, Wall, very severely. Harvester then came up, and beat Rescue by a length.

THE SENSATION HANDICAP.

Mr. Apcar and Gasper's Sabot 1
Mr. Wilson's, Lucille 2
Mr. Francis' Robin Hood 3

The field got away in a group, and continued so till the turn home. Sabot won easily from Lucille, with Robin Hood third.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Col. Simpson's Marquise 1
Mr. Maple's Jessie 2
Major Prior's Little Sister..... 3

The Marquise won by a length from Jessie, with Little Sister third.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP.

Lord William Beresford's Pennant, 7st. 7lb..... 1
Mr. Apcar's Moorhouse, 10st..... 2
Mr. Apcar's Sparkle 3

The value of the cup was Rs. 4,000, added to a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100. Pennant led from start to finish. Moorhouse, which was a hot favourite, succumbed to the weight of 10st., and came in a good second. Sparkle third.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE.

Mr. Pitman's Charlton 1
Mr. Apcar's Whisperer 2
Mr. Mitter's Basil 3

Charlton won this race easily.

CONSOLATION PONY SELLING RACE.

Lord William Beresford's Gold 1
Colonel Simpson's Greyleg 2
Mr. Tongall's Myth..... 3

Gold won by half a length from Greyleg; Myth a good third.

WELTER CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Lord William Beresford's Primus 1
Mr. Sen's Success 2
Mr. Groser's Tabby 3

Primus won this event by a mere head.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

Yesterday a destructive fire took place in the heart of the town, causing considerable damage to property.

VISIT OF THE SIAMESE PRINCES TO BOMBAY.

The Siamese Princes left here last night for Bombay, taking on their *route* Benares, Agra, and other places of interest. They sail from Bombay by the s. s. Sutlej.

A TORPEDO FIELD-DAY.

On Friday afternoon, at the invitation of General Chesney, a large party, including His Excellency the Viceroy, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Stewart Bayley, their wives, and others, went down the river to witness a Torpedo practice. Three experiments were tried. The first was an electro contact, with mine fired by a vessel bumping against them. The second was a ground mine fired by electricity from the shore, when a hostile vessel passed over it. The third experiment was to fire a line of buoyant mines, where the water was too deep to permit the lines being laid on the bottom; but were submerged at a short depth below the surface. All the trials were highly successful, and the water was shot up hundreds of feet into the air.

INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR DEFENCE WORKS.

Yesterday, His Excellency the Viceroy, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and a number of Military Officers went down the River to inspect the Harbour Defence Works.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this afternoon, 3 days before due date.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 25.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived Suez, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
Bar Silver	42⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats.....	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	96,000	„
„ „ „ Surats ...	nil.	„
„ Stock of Cotton	706,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	70,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London...	6,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jan. 26. The barometer has risen, but the changes are small in the north-west and west of India. The rise is brisk in Upper Burmah, Assam, Bengal, Behar, and the Eastern districts of the North-West Provinces and Central Deccan. The pressure is above the average everywhere, and the excess ranges from the tenth to the sixth of an inch in Northern India. A slight relative deficiency of pressure prevails in the Punjab hills, and the adjacent plains. The temperature has increased, except in Bengal. The temperature was normal yesterday in Bombay, Madras, and was three degrees above in Burmah, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana; two above, in Bengal, and Central India; and one below in the North-West Provinces. The skies are clouded in the hills of the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, and Sind. Slight rain has fallen in Quetta, and Colombo. The weather is somewhat unsettled in the Punjab hills. It is generally fine in other districts.

THE PARACHUTE DESCENT AT PAREL.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER'S parachute descent, the first feat of the kind that has ever been performed in India, passed off on the grounds at Government House, Parel, on Saturday afternoon most successfully. The ascent was made quickly and steadily, and in coming down the parachute opened beautifully, and landed the daring aeronaut just outside the grounds of Government House. But to begin at the beginning. It is only a week or two since Mr. Spencer arrived in Bombay from London, and since it was announced that a parachute descent was to be made by him on the grounds at Government House, Parel, that the venture would be a success was evident from the beginning. It was in everybody's mouth, and although some wiseacres shook their heads and predicted a tragedy, nearly everybody seemed to make up their minds to be at Parel on Saturday. And indeed it seemed as if all Bombay was there. Early in the afternoon the roads were crowded with gharries and cars, and people on foot, wending their way towards the scene where the sensational feat was to be performed. Many who have spent their lives in Bombay cannot remember of seeing such a large crowd, either at a race meeting or demonstration of any kind, gathered together at one place. Long before the hour of the ascent in the balloon the grounds were crowded, while outside the roads were so blocked with gharries that, how many it would be hard to say, who had not taken the precaution to put in an early appearance were unable to reach even the gates, and had to be content with witnessing the balloon high in the air and the beginning of the drop.

PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.

The young aeronaut was very early on the ground on Saturday morning—in fact all the past week he was at Parel every day surveying the land round about, so as to find out, whichever way the wind might be blowing, where would be the most convenient spot to alight. He had to be there also to find that the supply of gas was all right, to give directions to the soldiers of the Gloucester Regiment who had to assist in the filling, to hold down the balloon when filled until Mr. Spencer got into his seat, and to let him away on receiving the word to let go; he had to carefully examine the balloon as it gradually filled to see that all was tight; and, what was most important of all, he had to get his parachute smoothly spread out, the lines all cleared and arranged so that they would not twist and cause some inconvenience when the wind forced the parachute open. At eleven o'clock the gas was turned on. The gas, it may here be explained, was got from the gas works at Parel. At the point nearest the balloon ground, the main was tapped and from it pipes were laid along as far as necessary. Well, at eleven o'clock the gas being turned on, and it being discovered that the balloon received something like 1,500 cubic feet in about twenty minutes, the gas was turned off again till two o'clock, the hour of the throwing open of the gates, when the filling began in earnest. The weather had been very calm in the earlier part of the day, but now a bit of wind sprang up, which began to increase, and a small pilot balloon of about two and a half feet in diameter was filled and let off to test the current above. The little white globe darted off quickly in a south-westerly direction, and travelled so rapidly that in about the space of two minutes it was out of sight. Meanwhile the filling proceeded, and the people continued to assemble, while the band of the Gloster Regiment discoursed some music to while away the hours of waiting. By three o'clock the balloon was half filled, and, what was very satisfactory, the wind was dying down a bit. Another pilot balloon was prepared and let go to try once again the state of the wind. This one shot almost straight up, travelling very slightly towards the south east, and went up and up until it was lost to view. This was considered very satisfactory, and Mr. Spencer remarked with a smile to those beside him that the spectators would stand a better chance now of seeing the whole of the performance.

THE BALLOON FILLED.

Another hour passed and the balloon was filled, and hung, held to the ground by sand bags, swaying slowly to and fro in the gentle breeze. Of course, for such an experiment, and to lift so light a weight as one man, a large balloon is not necessary. The one Mr. Spencer had was but 88 feet in circumference, 28 feet in diameter, consisting of twenty-four gores of specially prepared silk, 44 inches in width. It was also noticed that the leading lines, twelve in number, were longer than those attached to any ordinary balloon. The reason for this was that Mr. Spencer in rising so rapidly, might be as far away as possible from the fumes of gas that were bound to escape from the open valve. The parachute was then spread out to be ready, and as it lay on the ground—seeming simply a large piece of pink and yellow silk to which a number of long ropes were attached—it was enough to make one shudder to think that a man would throw himself into space from a height of two thousand feet, trusting to the air to spread it out, and bring himself safely home to *terra firma*. At half-past four, the hour announced for the ascent to be made, all the two thousand seats which were arranged in a wide circle round the balloon were occupied with a gay assembly of European and native ladies and gentlemen, while the grounds around presented a dense mass of people; even amongst the branches of the trees many men and boys found a lodgment. It is estimated that there must have been something like one hundred thousand people present in and around the grounds. But notwithstanding the tremendous crowd, the greatest good humour prevailed and excellent order was maintained by two hundred and fifty sepoys under the charge of Inspector Grennan, of the Parel Division, and twenty European officers. The gathering being so very large, and news being brought to Mr. Spencer and his partner, Mr. Mehta, that a great many people had considerable difficulty, as is mentioned above, in getting even near the gates, Mr. Spencer agreed—even although it was evident the hour having arrived for the ascent, he would have liked to have got away—to delay for about half an hour in order to give those outside more time to get into the grounds.

THE ASCENT.

Having waited about twenty minutes, Mr. Spencer gave the order to get ready. The ten soldiers from the Gloster Regiment who had been got to assist, unfastened, under the young aeronaut's instructions, the sandbags which had been holding the balloon to earth, and stood around grasping the leading lines, while Mr. Spencer took his seat on the loop beneath the ring. One end of the parachute was hitched on to the netting that covered the silken globe, while the ring and the lines of the parachute were hooked on to the loop on which the daring young performer was sitting. The hum of conversation ceased, and all eyes were directed towards the centre of attraction. "Let go" the aeronaut was heard to call, and up the balloon shot rapidly into space. The silence gave place to a loud cheer and clapping of hands as the fearless rider sailed upwards into the bosom of the air, to which he responded by waving a red silk handkerchief. As he rose, the breeze carried the balloon gradually in a south-easterly direction. Having got to an altitude of about five hundred feet, he threw the handkerchief from him, and was seen to look about as if surveying the country around. The balloon was still ascending rapidly, and soon he appeared quite a tiny speck against the blue canopy overhead.

THE LEAP INTO SPACE.

He was next observed to gather up the lines of his parachute, and the cheering which had continued up till this moment, was hushed again. He was preparing for his awful leap, and ere one had time to realise the fact, he had thrown himself from his seat into space. It was an exciting moment, and many a low cry of fear and horror was heard amongst the crowd of spectators as head over heels he fell at lightning speed. But the moment of suspense lasted no more than a second or two. The parachute expanded into a large beautiful umbrella. The rapid fall was checked, and with slow and graceful motion the machine descended towards the earth. The most dangerous part of the exhibition was now over, and that he was safe so far he showed by hanging by one hand from the ring, while with the other he vigorously waved his cap. A still more deafening cheer burst from the crowd which was kept up till the parachute and rider disappeared in the distance behind the trees. A rush was made by many in the direction where he had fallen, while others retained their places to await Mr. Spencer's return. Attention was now directed to the balloon, and overhead it was seen hovering, slowly disinflating itself. The weight of the balloonist had been sufficient to keep it upright so long as he was hanging to it, but when he left it, it turned over, allowing the gas to escape from the open valve. It was very soon spent, and in a shapeless, confused mass it fell to the ground. The time occupied in the ascent before detacking the parachute was 38·36 seconds as taken by Mrs. Symon's stop-watch, but it appeared to be more than a minute. The descent of the parachute occupied a minute and a quarter—a very appreciable time, judged by the amount of tension and suspense compressed into it.

SAFETY OF THE AERONAUT.

Then the sound of cheering which was heard in the distance told that Mr. Spencer had reached the earth again in safety. The shouts came closer and closer, which were taken up by the anxiously waiting crowd as he advanced again into the centre of the ring, while the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." He was called upon for a speech. Perspiring and breathless he ascended a chair and said:—

I thank you very heartily for your kind reception, and the very enthusiastic manner in which you have come forward in such large numbers to support me to-day. I am aware that I did not ascend to such a high altitude as was advertised, but the height reached was little under it. The altitude I attained was 1,760 feet (cheers), and at that height I was compelled to make my leap. To have gone higher or to have waited longer on my seat on the balloon than I did would have rendered it dangerous owing to the current of wind I found myself in, and the direction it was carrying me. So at that height I prepared for and took my leap, which, I am glad to say, has been very successful as you have seen. I thank you again most heartily for your kind reception." The performance did not last long—only seven minutes. It was five minutes to five when he gave the order to let go and at two minutes past five he stood upon the chair to deliver his short address. Still the crowd would not disperse, and it was not until after he came out again and showed himself to the delighted multitude, who cheered him again and again, that they began to think of wending their way homewards.

MR. SPENCER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS FLIGHT.

On getting back again to his tent Mr. Spencer in giving his own account of his adventurous flight through the air said:—After giving the word to let go to the representatives of the Gloster Regiment who had been holding the rolling balloon to the earth, I found myself shooting upwards. As the vast crowd appeared to gradually recede from me, I took off my cap and waved it in acknowledgment of their cheers. When I had got perhaps about five hundred feet up, the view which opened itself up to me was magnificent. The island of Bombay was spread out beneath me like a map and gave me the idea of a land well covered with verdure and luxuriant growth. I saw the earth dotted with villages, and the many roads leading to and from the large city. From no hill does the country appears to such advantage nor can it be seen on every side so clearly with nothing to obstruct as from a balloon. Having taken this picture in at a glance, I next devoted my attention to finding a suitable dropping place, and selected a small open spot just clear of the houses beneath me. By this time I had reached fully a thousand feet, although the balloon was still rapidly attaining a higher altitude and the harbour dotted with its numerous ships began to appear so ominously near that I thought the sooner I got down the better. Looking again towards the spot I had selected, and as near as I could judge, at the proper angle that I could reach, I gathered up the lines of the parachute, and prepared for my leap for life. Then came the critical moment, and finding to my satisfaction that the parachute was all right, that the lines were all clear, and the conditions favourable, I gathered up my breath, clenched my teeth, firmly grasped my ring, and dived. After only a few seconds of momentary suspense, during which I was falling like a stone at a terrific rate, I felt my speed slacken, and a slight jerk told me the parachute had opened and that I was safe. Then holding on by my right hand, I looked down upon the cheering thousands, who appeared from the height at which I was a very little crowd indeed, and taking off my cap, waved it to them to let them know I was all right. Then I began to look downwards again for a landing, and found that I was getting into rather dangerous proximity to a clump of trees, but by simply altering the angle of my parachute, which I did by merely changing the position of my hands upon the hoop, I was successful in just clearing the trees and landing lightly upon the ground, the edge of my parachute just grazing the branches. Then folding up the parachute, and handing it over to some natives to bear back to the grounds, I started off quickly to present myself before the spectators, when I must say I felt very much gratified at the enthusiasm of the reception I received on the occasion of my first parachute descent in India.

MR. SPENCER INTERVIEWED.

Considering the nature of Mr. Percival Spencer's daring performance, one might naturally expect to find a man of strong, athletic build, and bold, determined countenance. Much therefore must have been the surprise of the spectators on Saturday on reaching the grounds at Government House, Parel, to see walking quietly round the balloon a young man of apparently not over twenty-five years of age, under the medium height, and by no means seeming to possess a great amount of muscular strength. But his wonderful feat is sufficient to show what a short acquaintance with him proves, that he is a young man who is no stranger to the gymnasium, while the fact that he has been appointed special aeronaut to the Balloon Society of Great Britain, is sufficient guarantee of his knowledge of the science of aerostatics.

HOW MR. SPENCER BECAME AN AERONAUT.

In reply to one of the first questions of our interviewer, who asked him how he came to adopt aeronauting as his profession, he replied with a light laugh, "Well, you see, I was in a manner born to the business. My father is Charles Green Spence, who has attained the greatest height ever reached by any balloonist. That was when he went a trip with Messrs. Coxwell and Glaisher, and when the altitude of six and three-quarter miles was reached. Then my father was godson of the veteran aeronaut, Charles Green, so, you see, I come of a *pucca* ballooning family. That is Hindustanee, isn't it? Yes, I come of what you might term a *pucca* ballooning family. I made my first ascent when I was only about eight years of age. Ah, that was one of the most delightful trips ever I had in my life. It was on an Easter Monday, on the occasion of a *fete* at the Crystal Palace. I went up with my father and the well-known aeronaut, Mr. Thomas Wright. How often have I been in the air? Eighty-seven times in ordinary ballooning, but this makes my seventh parachute descent. Another very nice trip, and an exciting one too, was two years ago, when I went off in a balloon alone and crossed the Bristol Channel—twenty-six miles of sea—and landed in Somerset.

THE EARLY DAYS OF PARACHUTING.

But you want me to give you my ideas about parachuting. Well, that is the essence of ballooning. It is exciting, but it is a really delightful sensation. Then, if you want to know anything about the history of parachuting it was done in England fifty years ago by John Hampton and Madame Pontifin nearly as well as it is done now, and neither of them in their numerous ascents or descents ever sustained any injuries. But the business was done to death, until the public grew tired of it, and the recompense for the risk became so small, that it was given up, and so for the time being parachuting died out. What say you? Many people killed parachuting? Yes, that there have been, for it was some time after this that some visionary enthusiasts and unpractical people conceived what they considered improvements on the former parachutes. There was Robert Cocking for instance. Have I seen him? No." said Mr. Spencer with a smile, "I am talking of, let me see—about thirty-five or thirty-seven years ago—no, but I heard my father talk about him. He conceived and invented an extraordinary thing, which he called a parachute It was something like an umbrella turned inside out. Poor fellow, he spent many years lecturing on this parachute of his, and at length persuaded old Charles Green and my grandfather, Mr. Edward Spencer, to make an ascent with him to try his machine. He went up suspended under the car, and after attaining an altitude of about a thousand feet, just over Lea in Kent, he Cocking detached his parachute from the balloon and dropped. Then the weak points of his invention showed themselves. The ring was unable to bear the too heavy strain and snapped. He was, of course, dashed to pieces. A Belgian called De. Groof was another victim. He went up twice with the late Mr. Simons—the last aeronaut, by the way, if I am not mistaken, who did any ballooning in India—and, strange to say, he was on neither occasion seen by anybody to come down, although it was afterwards announced he had alighted in some remote out-of-the-way place. The third time he tried he came down amongst some houses and was killed. These two accidents made such an impression in England and created such a horror at parachuting that it was stopped. It was considered nothing else than suicide to attempt it, and the former successful parachute descents were forgotten.

MR. SPENCER'S FIRST PARACHUTE DESCENT.

But about a year ago it was revived in America by Professor Baldwin, who came over to England and tried it there too. Now I am coming to what you were asking me about at the beginning. It was after seeing Baldwin, and I don't mind telling you, that I began to think about parachuting, and that I began to study the thing in earnest. You see, the firm of Charles Green Spencer and Son, of which I am junior partner, made Baldwin's balloons, and generally assisted in his ascents and descents while he was in England. After seeing him at work I thought I might try a drop with a parachute too. Of course, you see, I had the advantage of seeing Baldwin every time he dropped in London; and aeronautics and the manufacture of balloons being my profession, soon, with some study, I made a parachute on what I considered perfected lines. With this I performed before the members of the Aeronautical Society and the Balloon Society of Great Britain at the Alexandra Palace, London. The experiments were very successful, and then I thought of making a tour. But how? You see the winter was coming on, when not only is the weather unfavourable for ballooning, but you won't get people in England to patronise a performance of that sort in the winter time. So when Mr. Mehta, whom I met in London, suggested a tour through India, I thought the idea a good one, especially as it would be a novelty there, and came away out.

PARACHUTING IN A HALL.

But what do you think?—(Here Mr. Spencer laughed heartily.)—I said just now the winter in England was unfavourable for parachuting. Why, my brother Stanley, a young lad of twenty, who worked along with me in my six descents at London, took it into his head to do a bit of parachuting indoors, and now he is making a lot of money at the Olympia Hall in London, by dropping from the middle of the dome, a distance of only a hundred and fifty feet. See, here is a cutting from *The Evening Standard* of December 24, which was sent me. Hear what it says, and then Mr. Spencer read:—The daring performances of Mr. Baldwin, the American aeronaut whose recent descents from mid-air at the Alexandra Palace attracted so much attention, seem likely to be widely imitated. The latest competitor for public fame in this branch is Mr. Stanley Spencer, a young man of only twenty, who is performing twice daily at the Olympia. Mr. Spencer's performance differs from that of Mr. Baldwin in this respect, that he comes down in still air from an altitude of no more than 150 feet, the height of the roof of the great dome. In this case no balloon is employed. Mr. Spencer, suspended from the ring of his parachute, is drawn up by a pulley to the roof and at a given signal, a man stationed in the girders cuts a cord and the performer descends. Owing to the absence of any current of air, the parachute does not open till he has dropped about fifty feet, when the expansion of its diameter of five and twenty feet at once checks the downfall and Mr. Spencer is able to alight with the most perfect ease. There, you see, the young man has in a way forestalled me lining his pockets well without all the trouble and expense of coming out to India and performing under a broiling sun."

THE PARACHUTE EXPLAINED.

Then you want to know something about the theory. Very well, I shall try and explain. Experience and study have shown me that a given surface will support a given weight, and so, having decided the lines upon which the parachute is to be constructed, it is necessary to make it of such dimensions that the surface will support the weight of the operator in such a manner that he will descend steadily and without oscillation. That is what I aim at. You saw how steadily I came down? Well, the secret is this. Should the surface of the parachute be more than sufficient to steadily support the weight of the performer, he will oscillate more or less violently from side to side. Then, on the other hand, should it be too small to support his weight, he is apt to come down too rapidly. My parachute is constructed on lines which theory and experience have shown me to be correct. My motto is "simplicity and strength"—simplicity in construction and strength in the materials. You were asking about the valves at the top to let the superfluous air escape? Oh! that is all nonsense. Certainly there is a hole at the top of mine, but that is to pass the lines through. You understand if you put a hole at the top of the parachute you reduce the resisting power, and so have to increase the diameter of your machine.

THE DANGERS OF PARACHUTING.

As to the dangers, I consider they are slight, provided you keep your head cool and be careful in selecting the time to leave the balloon, so as to avoid apparent dangers in the way of lakes or anything of that sort. I consider it is no more dangerous coming down in a parachute than a balloon descent. Of course it does excite one,—naturally. The first thing I do on rising with the balloon is to see that the parachute lines are all clear. This will have taken me up six or seven hundred feet. Then I begin to survey the country around me to select a suitable place to come down upon. Should I still be immediately above the spot from which I have ascended, I have no hesitation in springing into the air and descending upon the identical spot I rose from. Should, however, the current of air be driving me onward, I have to look ahead for the first clear space on which to descend. Then having selected this to my satisfaction and calculated the fitting moment to leap, I do so, and before I have time to think, I am on my downward journey. Ah, there was something I forgot! You know how my parachute is attached? With a line only capable of bearing eighty pounds I secure the top of the parachute to the balloon. That is sufficient to hold the parachute, which weighs only twenty-eight pounds. Then when my weight, which is about a hundred and fifty pounds, comes on to the parachute, as a matter of course the line snaps, and away I come, the balloon overturning, by the wooden weight of ten pounds, which I have on the top, emptying, and following me back to old mother earth.

THE HELICON-KISTNA COLLISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"SIR,—In your report of this collision in your Saturday's paper, you state that no fog signals were used on either vessel. In the fuller report of the enquiry at Calcutta, as given in Thursday's *Englishman*, the evidence shows that the bell, the one and only fog signal which should be used by the Kistna—was, duly attended to and kept going on board that vessel. Thanking you in advance for making the above correction in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 26. THE LOOK-OUT MAN.

A FRIEND who was present at Laurence Oliphant's funeral writes to the Allahabad paper:—"There is something very touching in the fidelity of poor Oliphant to his theosophical speculations—afidelity which did not admit the limit of itself. His wife did not attend his funeral, but watched his coffin removed to the hearse; for she assured Lady—: 'Laurence told me before he died that he would stand with me in the window and support me while the men removed his body to the hearse.'"

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT JODHPORE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPORE, JAN. 26.

At the State banquet given at Jodhpore on the night of the 19th, Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., in the absence of H. H. the Maharaja, unfortunately prevented from attending by illness, proposed Lord Reay's health in the following terms :—

His Highness wishes me to say that he has often had the honor of entertaining distinguished visitors at his capital, but he has never before had the happiness of entertaining the head of a great Indian Government not directly connected with Rajputana. It is especially gratifying to his Highness that his Excellency has, in spite of engagements and anxiety of his high office, found time to visit Jodhpore.

His Highness thanks their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay for the warm interest they have shown in this State.

His Highness has also to thank their Excellencies for the personal friendliness they have exhibited towards him when he visited Poona, and their kindness to me when I was in Bombay on my way to England, and he is confident they will always retain a kindly feeling towards Marwar and its ruling house.

He only regrets that their Excellencies' stay is so short; his Highness trusts that all his guests will realize what pleasure it has given him to receive them. He hopes they have enjoyed their visit, and will carry away a pleasant impression of Jodhpore.

The House of Jodhpore has been loyal to the Imperial throne. Though oppressed and harassed by the Mogul Emperors, Jodhpore never swerved from its allegiance to the Paramount Power. When it stood by oppression of the former *regime*, it is needless to say how thankful and how proud it must be to acknowledge its loyalty and swear its fealty to the benign Government of India to whose protection the prosperity of his Highness' State is due. The resources of this State, he is prepared to devote to the services of her Majesty. He hopes before long to give further proof of his loyalty by the efficiency and spirit of the corps, now being organised under his direction by me.

Ladies and gentlemen, his Highness proposes the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay.

The toast was very cordially received and drunk, and in response, his Excellency said:—

Maharaj Sir Pratap Sing, Ladies, Gentlemen and Colonel Pawletts—I wish to express my sincere and heart-felt thanks for the very cordial welcome we have received in Jodhpore.

It was my desire for a long time to see Marwar, as I knew that it was one of the best governed States in Rajputana, and my desire was increased after I had seen his Highness the Maharaja and Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh at Poona. I have often heard Rajput hospitality praised. The reality is a surprise. The only incident which we must regret is the Maharajah's illness and his absence, but it was more than compensated by the omni-presence of Maharaj Pratap Singh who was untiring in his efforts to minister to our comfort, entertainment, and enlightenment as to the institutions of Jodhpore, which I was deeply interested in studying.

Bombay has an indirect and a direct connection with Rajputana. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway under the Bombay Railway Department is an important link. To understand railway accounts the training of a Marwari is required. Another important link is the Marwari community of Bombay, for whom I have always felt a great regard, but this visit to their parent State will add to my interest in them.

It must always be a great pleasure to any Englishman to witness the deep-rooted loyalty of the ancient rulers of Rajputana. Maharaj Pratap Singh has told this evening that the Maharaja is endeavouring to increase the efficiency of his army so that it may be a useful ally of the British forces. I am sure that his Excellency the Viceroy will receive with much satisfaction this mark of continued cordial relations.

I propose long life and happiness to the Maharaja of Jodhpore.

The guests then adjourned to witness the performance of the Ghoomar Nautch of the country which, performed by torchlight, was much appreciated by a numerous audience. The next was the day of departure from Jodhpore, and the visitors left for Oodeypore, his Excellency paying a private visit to H. H. the Maharaja on his way to the station. His Highness's absence was the only contretemps that marred an otherwise most pleasant visit, but the ubiquitous Sir Pertab most ably seconded by Heerji Singh proved himself a very efficient substitute, and spared no pains to provide sport and recreation of all sorts for his guests.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Reay arrived here yesterday morning from his tour in Marwar and Rajpootana, by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Reay, Lieutenant R. G. Brook, and Surgeon-Major T. A. Irving. His Excellency travelled in his own saloon carriage attached to the mail train. The arrival of His Excellency was considered private, consequently the attendance of heads of departments and the guard-of-honour was dispensed with. However, there were present at the station Mr. J. Monteath, Private Secretary to His Excellency; Brigadier-General Pottinger; Lt.-Col. Bisset, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police; Major R. H. Daniel, Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard; Mr. M. W. Barney, Mr. Y. M. Kelker, the Oriental Translator to Government, and some few others. Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; Mr. W. J. Holland, Superintendent of the Railway Police, accompanied His Excellency in the train. The train arrived at the station at its due time, 7-20 a. m. Bombay time. On His Excellency alighting from his carriage on to the platform, which was neatly covered over with red cloth, he, after the usual greetings, had a short conversation with the several gentlemen present, and soon after entered his carriage, which was waiting, and drove off to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a small detachment of his mounted body-guards. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning announcing the arrival of His Excellency.

THE BACK BAY BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed an excellent letter from Mr. Gostling regarding the above baths in a recent issue of the *Gazette*, but as I have not the copy at hand, I will only refer to it in so far as to say that if any system can be adopted, whereby the sea-water can be changed twice a day so much the better.

As I enjoy a swim in the aforesaid Bath, will you allow me to make a few friendly suggestions to the honorary directors through the medium of your paper.

1. That the inside of the building be whitewashed every *three months* instead of *once every twelve months*; also if that part which is whitewashed could be painted.

2. That the foot-boards be covered with canvas mats, as the former at present are often rather dusty.

3. That the iron pegs be covered with cloth as they are rusty.

4. That the stone step between the passage and the Bath be removed, as those who like to take a short run, before jumping off the spring board, find it retards their object.

5. That the small room at the north end of the Bath be utilised for the same purpose as the one at the south end.

6. That the chunam steps down to the water at both ends of the bath be made rough as they are very slippery at times and not a few have come as cropper.

7. That the two small shower bath rooms be tiled half way up.

8. That the small piece of ground outside the Bath be kept tidy so as to induce passers-by to enter and enjoy a swim. As Byron says :—

I have loved thee ocean, and my joy
Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
Borne, like thy bubbles, onward.

9. That a Suggestion Book be placed on one of the tables.

We will then enjoy this most bracing form of gymnastics in as good a swimming bath as is to be found (taking climate into consideration) in any part of the world.

On the score, therefore, of health, of pleasure, and of safety I cannot too strongly urge upon every one to learn betimes how to swim, and no better facilities could be obtained than at the Back Bay Swimming Bath.—I am, &c.

PELAGIUS.

Bombay, 27th Jan.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 26.

The first of the Gymkhana series of sports took place on Thursday last on the Somersetshire parade-ground. If the first is to be taken as a sample of what is to follow, then the Belgaum public will have much to be grateful for. The sports began with a point to point race of two miles, open to all non-commissioned officers and men. Prizes Rs. 12, Rs. 6, and Rs. 4. Private Stoodler came in an easy first, Gunner Potts second, Private Lovell third. The ground to be got over was rugged and uphill in parts, and the men came in thoroughly "done up."

Event No. 2 was the bheestie race, open to all military bheesties, each to ride his own bullock 200 yards round a post and back. The mounting of the *byles* caused infinite amusement to the on-lookers, and infinite trouble to the poor bheesties, much waving of whips and kicking of "toes into sides" had to be gone through before the start could be accomplished. One *byle*, much more docile than the rest, took and kept the lead and came in quite in grand style. As Pat said to his master in the rather fossilised anecdote he "kept a gallop for the avenue." One bullock, which seemed a "likely horse," as soon as he came on his oft-frequented road, steadily declined to be turned on to the race-course again. His footsteps homeward turned with no mistake.

Event No. 3.—Postilion race for R. A. only, ½ mile over 2 flights of hurdles, round a post and back, again. Rs. 8, Rs. 4, Rs. 2, this was a good race and proved the good riding of the Artillery. Driver spires came in first.

Event No. 4.—"*Jeldee jao and puckerao stakes.*" Open to members of the Gymkhana only. Each horse was picketed with saddle and bridle at its head. The riders, about ten in number, stood Rs. 100 yards away from their ponies with their coats, braces, collars, ties and hats off. At the word "go" they had to dress, light a cheroot, only sulphur matches being used, and only one match to be lighted at a time, then run to their ponies, saddle, mount and gallop a zig-zag course of about ½ mile, over a two foot hurdle, then dismount unsaddle and run a 100 yards to winning post, carrying their saddles and leading their ponies. Prize, a whip and a sweep of Rs. 2 for each starter. As may be imagined this race caused much fun. The lighting of cigars was most trying, sulphur matches declining to be ignited in some hands. Mr. Braithwaite was the first dressed and ran up to his pony and began in so business-like a manner to saddle that there seemed little doubt of the destination of the whip; but before he could mount Mr. Vallentine had come up, saddled, mounted, and galloped off, leaving the others "nowhere." One hardy son of Mars came up to his pony some time after his *confreres* had departed on their career. I need hardly relate that he was out of the race! Mr. Vallentine won easily.

The tug-of-warthatwas down in the programme as No. 1. followed. It was open to sepoy teams of eight each, prize, Rs. 16 to winning team. F Company of the 33rd M. I. won a hard won fight.

Wrestling, open to all natives, was very good, and so also was somewhat I called, sword-dancing. I suppose it was the sword exercise for which the Mahrattas are famous. One wielder of the trusty steel really seemed about to decapitate himself, as his sword flourished about his body and neck in an alarming fashion. The Band of the 43rd played at intervals right through the afternoon and enlivened the proceedings not a little. Captain Couchman, the honorary secretary of the Gymkhana, I am sure, earned the gratitude of all present for a very pleasant afternoon.

A TURKISH BATH FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of Mr. D. Gostling in your issue of to-day proposing the addition of a Turkish Bath to the salt-water bath at Back Bay deserves the serious attention and support of the people of Bombay for several good reasons.

(1) Bombay is the only city of first magnitude in the British Empire, which does not possess such an institution.

(2) The climate of Bombay is such that the Turkish Bath may be used in all seasons with much less risk than in other (and colder) climates.

(3) Bombay contains a large proportion of people who, by reason of being aliens, or of having constitutions or occupations which preclude a proper and healthy measure of exercise, live generally on the border-land which lies between health and sickness, and a very small change in the order of their life is sufficient to lay them up. In many cases the sickness is directly traceable to imperfect action of the skin which might be prevented by a judicious use of the Turkish Bath. Doctors in India have two large classes of patients always on their hands; one consisting of people who do not get enough of exercise to keep them in good order, and the other of people who in their desire to be healthy and vigorous, indulge in too much violent movement and injure instead of improving their health. To both of these the proposed addition to the Back Bay Bath would be of the greatest value.

The Turkish or hot vapour bath has been found to be generally safer and more beneficial than the Roman or hot air bath. The temperature of the former is much lower than that of the latter, while the moisture with which the air of the Turkish Bath is loaded has a more immediately beneficial effect on a skin affected by cold or fever. A well-organised Turkish Bath would be the best means of bringing the process of *massage* (shampooing) into use in Bombay. Its growing importance in England must be known to many persons here, and the fact that it opens a new field of occupation should obtain for it a fair amount of public interest. A nurse, whether male or female, who understands *massage*, acquires at once an increased value both in utility and in pay. I think that, as a rule, we devote far too little attention to the art of keeping well—certainly much less than we give to the art of getting well when once we are laid up. The latter art has besides the unfortunate peculiarity of being by far the most expensive of the two.

Among the provisions for keeping well I know of none more pleasant than a regular visit to a clean and well-appointed Turkish Bath.

It is almost certain that if Mr. Gostling's proposal is carried out the Back Bay Bath will have a more constant and steady custom throughout the year than at present. This, of course, will result in increase of revenue.

It is extraordinary when one thinks of it that, in spite of the large sums that are spent on elaborate-looking houses in Bombay, the owners never think of adding that greatest of domestic luxuries—the Turkish Bath—to their plans; some day they will know better, —I am &c.

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

Bombay 25 Jan. 1889.

RENEWAL OF GUN LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that great delays take place in the renewal of licenses, and I hope the remarks made by your correspondent, "A License-Holder," in your to-day's issue will be perused with some interest, and the authorities to whom they refer will pay that attention which the subject so well deserves. I do not know that the state of things complained of exists in other districts of the Presidency. I can, however, say, without fear of contradiction, that in the district in which I reside—Thana—licenses taken for renewal are seldom returned before March. From these delays much inconvenience results to the licenses holders. Mr. Todd, however, is known to be an energetic and painstaking man, and the grievance, like the one under notice, is sure to be promptly attended to. He will, I am sure, direct his *sheristedar* or *chitnis* to return the licenses at an earlier date.

ANOTHER LICENSE-HOLDER.

Salsette, Jan. 26.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Fund :—

Mr. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Seerwai.....	100
Mr. C. P. Cooper	100
Total...	200
Amount previously acknowledged	27,796
Total...	27,996

DOSABHAI FRAMJI.
R. M. SAYANI.
H. W. BARROW.
HARKISONDAS NAROTHAMDAS. } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the communication on the Canara private institution, published in your issue of the 12th instant, I have to make the following observations, which I beg you will kindly publish.

The importance and usefulness of private educational institutions, managed by an adequate and efficient staff, can hardly be exaggerated. The more such institutions we have in the country, the more will it speak for the enlightenment and public spirit of our educated men. And under the grave financial difficulties with which the Government is at present beset, such institutions are the more welcome. There are some really good educational institutions, such as the new English school at Poona, conducted by able men. But such institutions are very few, and they can be counted on the fingers. Canara cannot boast of a single institution of this sort, and the communication in your issue of the 12th instant is not only misleading, but mischievous.

The private educational institutions in this district, if they have been doing anything at all, have been doing immense harm to the people. None of these institutions in this part of the country have a qualified and competent teaching staff; but the managers of all of them have one qualification in pre-eminence, and that is, the knack of increasing the number of boys on the rolls in their schools, no matter by what means. A large number of boys on the rolls is regarded by the general public, and not quite unreasonably, as an index of the prosperity of a school, and is consequently an inducement to ignorant parents to send their children to such a school without ascertaining its real worth. Taking advantage of this weak point on the part of the public, the managers of private schools in this district have been trying to swell the number of boys in their schools, by an indiscriminate admission of boys into whatever standards the boys choose, by holding out hopes of free-studentships, by decrying the Government and municipal educational institutions, which have been so long doing good and substantial work, by appealing to the religious instincts of the ignorant masses, and by giving exaggerated accounts of their system of instruction and of the efficiency of their schools.

The first means employed by the private schools to increase the number of boys is the indiscriminate criminate admission of boys into the schools. In well-conducted educational institutions, as is well-known, boys are promoted from class to class according to their qualifications and not according to their desires. Many boys consequently have to be detained by such schools in the standards under which they have not passed. Such boys are drawn away by private institutions by admitting them into standards for which they are not fit. The boys thus allowed to study in any classes they choose, irrespective of their qualifications, come in the course of time to have a notion that they are fit for standards they are studying under. The evils proceeding from such a conceited opinion which boys form of their own abilities are obvious enough. These are the sort of boys who appear for the Matriculation examination year after year and swell the ranks of failures. This circumstance is fully borne out by the opinion Government have expressed in regard to the results of the Matriculation examination for the year 1887-88. Government have expressed regret that out of the 1,555 candidates sent up for the Matriculation examination from private tutors only 101 came out successful, and that in the previous year the time of the examiners was wasted on 1,024 candidates out of 1,066 registered from private tuition. But this is not the worst. In the majority of cases private schools here are only short-lived, and die a premature death, leaving behind them a host of unfortunate boys who are thrown upon the world like orphans, and who seek for admission into Government schools. But in these schools they can be admitted only into the classes for which they are found fit, and the boys cannot be persuaded to think that they are not fit for the standards they aspire to study under. They then prefer being gentlemen at large to what they regard as a degrading school-life, and turn out vagabonds and ultimately prove a curse to society.

The second point I have to touch upon is the number of free-studentships allowed in private schools. It is certainly very desirable that in every school there should be a sufficiently large number of free-studentships for the encouragement of poor but promising students. But the stability and efficiency of the teaching staff in a school are considerations of paramount importance, and are not to be lost sight of. The stability and efficiency of a private school necessarily depend to a large extent upon its funds and a disproportionate number of free-studentships, while it necessitates an increase in the teaching staff on the one hand and narrows the resources of the school on the other. As a consequence low-paid and therefore in competent teachers have to be employed to the great prejudice of the real interests of the school. Of course the case would be quite otherwise when there are special funds or donations for free scholarships, and when the free scholarships do not interfere with the funds necessary for the stability and efficiency of a school. But from the note of the private institution at Karwar published in your issue of the 12th instant, it does not appear that there are such donations for free scholarships in that institution. And still the private school has, it seems, admitted 20 per cent of the total number of boys in the shool as free students. This fact, considered along with the scantiness of funds at the disposal of the managers of the school, cannot give any reasonable hope for the stability and efficiency of the school. The managers of the private school, in their zeal, for swelling the number of boys in their school, do not seem to have seen the suicidal nature of the policy they have adopted.

The managers publish advertisements in English and vernacular newspapers, in which they show a very large number of students as being on the rolls in their schools, and give a very flattering account of the progress and efficiency of instruction in them in general termes, though not warranted by facts, taking care all the while not to mention the qualifications of the teaching staff, for they have no such qualifications to advertise. The resolution lately issued by Government on the subject of discipline and moral instruction in schools has afforded to managers of private schools another means to allure boys to their schools. They say in their advertisements that they have made special arrangements for the physical and moral well-being of boys in their schools, though in truth they have made none. But the managers cannot reach the orthodox and illiterate populace through newspapers, and hence to reach this class of people the managers collect a number of such people together and tell them that all sorts of social and religious evils proceed from the instruction imparted to children in Government schools.

There is another point which the managers of private schools urge against Government schools. The managers say that the system of instruction now followed in Government schools is "very pernicious," in so far as it does not allow the teaching of Vernacular and English to boys from the very commencement of their school-course and a boy is required to pass one whole year to learn each standard. According to the novel method invented by the self-styled patriots and pseudo-educationists of Canara, a child begins to learn the English and vernacular alphabets side by side, and the managers hold out hopes to ignorant parents that they can save about six years of every boy's school life, and can make him a graduate in the 15th year of his age. Of course, such arguments will convince scarcely any of the English-knowing public. But these are the very arguments addressed, and prospects held out, to credulous people, who do not know English, and they take so much upon them that they take the earliest opportunity to remove their children from Government schools and to put them to a private school. This system of teaching English and vernacular simultaneously to a boy of the tender age of five or six is obviously, to say nothing of its impracticability, extremely baneful. The strain of learning two languages, totally dissimilar to each other in orthography, in syntax, and in fact in every point, upon the delicate intellect and constitution of children cannot but tell heavily upon the children, and make their whole lives miserable. The managers of private schools do not seem to know the well-known saying of a celebrated English author, that "the rider cannot go faster than the horse." They would do well to lay this truth to heart; but that would not ensure them good attendance of boys in their schools.

Lastly, about the efficiency of the teaching-staff in private English schools. If the efficiency of a teaching staff is to be measured by the number of failures of the teachers at the Matriculation or the public service examination, their schools undoubtedly have it in the highest degree. Two only of nine gentlemen conducting a particular school that I have in my mind are, I learn, matriculates; and I may mention again that the headmaster of the school and one of his assistants appeared for the matriculation in November last, only to increase the number of their failures at the examination. And still these gentlemen have strong hopes to see at no distant date "boys matriculated from their school." Possibly, these patriotic gentlemen, though they do not know how to matriculate themselves, know very well how to make others matriculates, nay, even graduates, in a wonderfully short time.

Canara, Jan. 20. A WELL-WISHER.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT HYDERABAD.

On Thursday morning at 7 o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess and the Royal party proceeded to Saroornagar to see some of our nobler sport. Shortly after their arrival the panther was let loose and was crouching low for his prey, when Major Afsur Jung succeeded in winning the first spear. The wounded animal for a while eluded his pursuers until after a time Capt. (the honorable) Lawley delivered a home thrust. Thereupon the brute succeeded rather late in reaching the friendly shelter of a tree, but after a while fell dead to the ground, the spear of Capt. Lawley having evidently done for him. After this there was some shooting at black buck, and H. R. H. the Duke fired two shots but unaccustomed to the rolling motion of the elephant to which because of his knee, his locomotion was confined, both shots missed. H. H. the Nizam, who was on the same elephant with the Duke, shortly afterwards descended and took to horseback. The party finally wended their way to His Excellency the Minister's country house at Saroornagar where they had breakfast, and thence the whole party returned to Hyderabad.

Arrived at Chadderghaut the Royal party proceeded to the house of Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji, Private Secretary, His Excellency the Minister, who, they had heard, was the happy possessor of some choice old china and other articles of *vertu*. After looking through these the party returned to Basher Bagh where His Royal Highness received H. E. the Minister's private visit. At about 3-15 p.m., Sir Asman Jah's call being a friendly one was relieved of a good deal of the usual formalities and was doubtless none the less pleasant to the parties concerned on that account. Some time afterwards, about 4 p.m., H. R. H. the Duke leaving Busher Bagh paid a return visit to H. E. the Minister at his palace, Khana Bagh, in the city. After some friendly conversation and inspecting the bric-a-brac treasures of the place the party returned to the Residency whence the grand procession on elephants through the city took place.

THE PROCESSION.

Nothing that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has as yet witnessed in Hyderabad can throw a more suggestive side light on the life, manners, and customs of the people of these dominions, than the spectacle he witnessed from the back of his elephant, as he proceeded from the Residency to the city of Hyderabad yesterday evening. There were exhibited to him in one view the wealth and poverty of the millions who owe allegiance to H. H. the Nizam. The scene was one that could not but leave on the mind a deep and lasting impression. It was the realization of the dreams of a child after reading in the imitable language of the Arabian story teller, the adventures of Caliph Haroun-Al-Raschid, or the woes of the three Calendars. It is well nigh impossible to describe in words the sight which the Residency and its surroundings presented long before the time appointed for the departure. One was dazed by the Babel of voices, the huge concourse of people composed of the most heterogenous elements imaginable, the multitude of animals, and the large collection of arms and flags. But when the procession was well under weigh, the beauty of the picture gradually unfolded itself. The whole of the road, from the Resident's bungalow to the city gate, was thickly fringed on either side by the populace, and the windows of the quaint, oriental buildings, by which the street is framed as far as the bridge, were filled with faces, whose eyes were strained to get a glimpse of the "Lord Sahib." Several of the houses were decorated, the Afzul Gunj Hospital, where a number of European ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness the scene, being brightly garnished with flags, and bunting, and transparencies, of the Royal coat of arms, and legends of welcome to the Royal pair. It was just a few minutes before 5 o'clock, when a stately elephant, magnificently caparisoned, followed by a shouting crowd of men in yellow blouses, bearing banners of silver and white, heralded the approach of the procession. A troop of camels, mounted by men prettily attired in green, carrying carbines, followed that graceful rhythmical motion so peculair to those animals. H. H. the Nizam's Mounted and Foot Police came next. But to the European mind the most interesting feature in the whole display was the parade of the irregular troops, and the followers and retainers of the various noblemen of the city who took up line from here and continued it right up to the elephants. There was first a regiment of foot in blue uniform, who marched to the weird music of several native pipes, then a crowd of clamorous Arabs carrying long matchlocks with the barrels well banded with tin, moving onward in a kind of double shuffle, with a peculiar falsetto cry, partaking more of the nature of a wail than of a slogan: a splendid cavalcade rode behind them. The horsemen were for the most part arrayed in the simple but picturesque garb, ordinarily affected by equestrians in these parts. They were however, superbly mounted, almost all the horses being Arabians, which always show to the best advantage on occasions of this sort. Some nobles and wealthy sowcars were among them, their position being distinguished by the large green umbrellas held over their heads by servants who ran by the side of the horses. Another brigade of feudatory troops then came upon the scene. Some stepped to the music of a brass band trained after the European style, others to that of their own native pipes, while not less than two marched along with a swinging stride to "wha wadna fecht for Charlie" played on the Scottish bagpipes. The uniforms were those of the French and English armies of Lally and Clive. A rabble of Arabs, Rohillas, and halfcaste Arabs, and Seedees filled the intervening space between this and the elephants. They were all armed to the teeth with matchlocks, daggers, pistols, swords, and small round leather shields, and as they proceeded on their way, filling the air with their shrill cries, a select few executed a war dance to the monotonous accompaniment of an African drum. A company of young noblemen on horseback cantered immediately behind this crowd, a cheer from the crowd announced the arrival of the elephants, about twenty files walking two abreast. The two leaders were animals of the most magnificent proportions, and their trappings were gorgeous. On the near elephant were seated H. H. the Nizam, H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, and Nawab Afsur Jung, A.D.C. On the other H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Mrs. Howell, and Nawab Imad-ud-Dowlah. In the next file the howdah on the left elephant was occupied by H. E. the Minister, H. S. H. the Duchess of Oldenburgh and Mr. Faridunji Jamsedji; and the right H. S. H. the Duke of Oldenburgh and the Countess of Hohenhau. Behind followed the Resident Mr. Howell and the Count of Hohenhau with Mr. Stevens and several Nawabs, and Officers of the Residency and the garrison. When passing the Afzul Gunj Hospital, the Duke and Duchess were loudly cheered by the gentlemen who occupied that coign of vantage. The procession passed on over the Mocai Bridge and into the city, and was led through the principal streets. Their Royal Highnesses and party returned in carriages to Basher Bagh.—*Deccan Times.*

THREATENED ACTION AGAINST MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P.

This gentleman, says the *Japan Herald*, who will shortly pay Ceylon another visit, is threatened with an action for libel, if the following paragraph be true :—Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., who was out here in the latter part of last year, and who, *il iva sans dire*, wrote a book on what he heard and saw when he got home from the round tour, has managed to tread upon not a few persons' corns. First of all it was the missionaries—in India, we think—whom the hon. member spoke very lightly of, not to say disparagingly. Now he is threatened with a libel suit by Sir W. Pearce for having charged that gentleman with dishonesty and conduct little short of swindling, in connection with the steamer by which the author travelled from Vancouver to this, and which he wrongly assumed belonged to Sir William. The steamer in question must be the "Port Victor," which was then under a charter to the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Caine and his daughter had such a very bad time of it on board that immediately on his arrival here he did what all Englishmen travelling abroad do when they have a grievance, he wrote a somewhat strong letter to the London *Times* on the matter. Should the action come to trial it is very possible it will deter several from taking the new route, as the expriences of one influence the many. The editor of the *Times of Ceylon*, in quoting the above paragraph, adds :—It will be seen by English paper that Sir Wm. Pearce has died of heart-disease; so that the action will probably not come on after all.

The third and last batch of Government elephants for the Lushai Expedition was on Thursday shipped from the Kidderpur Dockyard, in the Simla, the hired transport steamer. His Excellency, the Viceroy, General Chesney, and other members of the Government, besides a number of ladies witnessed the operations, which were carried out without a single hitch.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The special correspondent of the *Englishman* writing from Hill-basha, near Demagiri, on January 15th, says :—

The little station of Demagiri, which consists in the main of one bungalow and a stockade for the frontier police, is now as full as it can hold, in fact the stockade even is crowded with tents for the accommodation of the European officers who have arrived there. On the 10th instant Colonel Tregear, commanding the Lushai expeditionary force, arrived, accompanied by his Staff Officer, Captain Gwatkin, Captain Shakespear, the Intelligence Officer, Captain Bond, and Lieutenant Brown of the Commissariat, and Lieutenant Kingscote, R. E. The journey had to be made by boat from Rangamatti, and as the whole pull is upstream this part of the trip lasts three days. On the 11th instant 156 men of the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry (Queen's Own) commanded by Major Channer, D. S. O., marched into the station. Major Channer was accompanied by Dr. Morris and Lieutenant Hill of the same regiment, and on the following day the remainder of his detachment, numbering 107 men, came in with Lieutenant Hamilton, with whom arrived Lieutenant Crawford of the Transport Department. All the above marched in from Rangamatti *via* Burkul, and the stiff pull over the hill road is well calculated to get the men into good training for the work which lies before them.

Up to the 11th the little garrison at Demagiri had been so scattered over the different guards on the Niphum and Sirthay ranges that any advance was out of the question, but after the first reinforcement arrived Colonel Tregear decided to push on a strong guard to take charge of the road-making party. On the 11th, therefore, he went up to Lalsewa's village near Demagiri, from which point an excellent bird's eye view of the whole country as far as Saipuiya's village can be obtained, in order to get a general idea of the ground which has to be traversed by the force. It was then arranged that a guard of 50 men of the 2nd B. L. under the command of Lieutenant Hill should start on the following afternoon for the first "basha" or road station. Mr. Mills, the Executive Engineer, accompanied Lieutenant Hill, with a body of over 160 hill coolies and 60 plain coolies to carry out the road alignment. All the remainder of the local coolies were left under the command of the military authorities at Demagiri to widen the road trace already made, erect temporary buildings for the troops, and carry out other urgent works. So far, the road tracing party have been very successful, and have struck the Tinchong the first large stream on the road to Saipuiya's village, and will remove to that point to-morrow. This is about nine miles from Demagiri. The next forward move will probably be an advance of 100 men, partly of the 9th B. I., and partly of the Frontier Police to Saipuiya's village, and, if possible, to Bandula's. This force will be accompanied by Captain Shakespear, Lieutenant Swiney, and Messrs. Murray, and Walker of the Frontier Police. The march to Saipulya's village by the native path will probably be accomplished in four days, and it is expected that Saipuiya, who is believed to be friendly to us and at enmity with the Shendus, will assist our force with a body of Howlong warriors. These men will be of the greatest assistance to us as jungle scouts and guides. It is quite certain that the wonderful density of the jungle in the hill tracts will effectually prevent our troops being of any practical use in either of the above capacities, and probably the Frontier Police will prove the best men for this kind of work.

Up to the present time no news has been received from beyond the frontier as to the intentions of the Shendus or the reliableness of the Howlongs. Saipuiya can probably be trusted, but his brother Bandula and the Maliampuiya have it in their power to give us some trouble. Our information as to what is happening beyond the frontier is so meagre as to be practically worthless. It is only recently that the names of the real raiders on the Pakhuma Rani have been discovered. Rigid cross examination of the Kukis who brought in news that Kamliena, Sailampuiya, and Kalkhama were concerned in this business, has disclosed the fact that their statements were entirely false, and that their probable object was to induce the officer commanding at Demagiri to make a dash for the above named chiefs, and further weaken the very small force stationed there, thus giving them at any rate a chance of rushing the place. Whether this be so or not, it is quite certain now that the real raiders were Nikama, Lungliena, and Kairama, all Sylu chiefs. Some twenty of the raided captives have been discovered in the villages of two of these chiefs, six were found by two of their fellow villagers, who disguised themselves and went in search of their comrades, and fourteen were traced through the efforts of Kraka, the "Karbari" or councillor of a chief named Tlungboota, who is a relative of the Pakhuma Ranis. This same Tlungboota caught four of the raiders red-handed, and tied them up in his village, but for fear of bringing retaliation on himself unfortunately released them. All the above shows the difficulty of sifting the evidence brought to us from beyond the frontier and separating the wheat from the chaff. No real good can be hoped for until some system of obtaining information from the numerous Kukis, who frequent the Demagiri bazar for trading purposes, is established.

It seems pretty well settled that a portion of the Lushai expeditionary force will remain in the hills throughout the whole of next year, and will establish themselves at an advanced frontier post, the site of which still remains to be chosen. It may possibly be fixed at the Sangal Klang, the height of which hill is about 7,400 ft. This will command the whole of the Shendu country, and next year it may be hoped that Chittagong will shake hands with Burma.

MADRAS.

The Madras Budget.—Orders have been passed on all budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1889-90. Until the audited November accounts are received, any estimate of the closing balance of the current year can, it is said, be only approximate, but the Government believes that the revenue will exceed the outlay by more than eight lakhs. Adding this sum to the opening balance of 1888-89 (Rs. 53,91,000), a total of some 62 lakhs is reached, and this is for the present adopted as the amount of the closing balance. The revenue in 1889-90 is estimated at Rs. 2,82,63,000; the expenditure at Rs. 2,71,87,000; leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,76,000. Half a lakh has been added to the educational grant under the head grants in aid; the Local and Municipal Boards have been relieved of certain contributions, and the salaries of the Sub-Assistants will be met from provincial revenues. The Government desires that the amount by which Local and Municipal funds are relieved shall be devoted to the extension of primary instruction.—*Mail.*

A Question of Hindu Matrimonial Law.—At the Presidency Magistrates' Court, before Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Mr. Reddy Branson contended a case for maintenance on the ground that although his client admitted his marriage with prosecutrix under certain ceremonies, he repudiated the marriage inasmuch as his caste do not recognise the marriage of widows, the prosecutrix being a widow at the time of the alleged marriage, and not an unmarried virgin as she was alleged to be. Mr. Krishnaswamy Naidu contended that Act XV of 1865 legalised marriages of such a nature as that alluded to which had technical caste irregularities. His Worship after taking the evidence of the prosecutrix, adjourned the case to allow of time for the advocates on both sides to consider as to whether the case should not be tried by the High Court, as one having matrimonial jurisdiction; for, as Mr. Branson observed, it would be for the prosecutrix to establish the legality of her marriage in the High Court by a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, and then sue for maintenance in the Criminal Court, which latter he opined had summary jurisdiction in such cases.—*Ibid.*

The Alleged Shooting.—Mr. George Moller, who has been charged before the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore with doing a rash and negligent act by which he is said to have caused the death of a native ryot, at or near Krishnarajapuram on the 30th December last, was put on his trial before Major Macintire on Saturday. The police prosecuted and the accused defended himself. The prosecution examined four witnesses who more or less spoke to the occurrence being an accident. Mr. Moller's own statement was that it was purely an accident. The court sat to-day and concluded the case by finding the accused guilty under section 304 (*a*) Indian Penal Code; and taking into consideration that he was in receipt of a salary of only Rs. 20 per mensem, and was further encumbered with a family, His Honor said he would not send him to prison, but sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with an alternative of ten days' imprisonment if the fine was not paid, the sum, if recovered, to be made over in full to the family of the deceased. The Court, in delivering judgment, cautioned the accused to be more careful in future when he went out shooting. The fine was paid and the gun restored to accused.

Sir Auckland Colvin's visit to Cawnpore on the 8th proximo, says a contemporary, will mark the first occasion for seven years on which the Lieutenant-Governor has halted there for the express purpose of learning something about the more interesting features of the commercial capital of the provinces under his rule.

ONE VIEW OF LORD WOLSELEY.

A service paper criticises "our only General's" latest literary effort in rather a brusque if not insubordinate manner :—

The energy of the Adjutant-General is extraordinary. When he cannot harass his body by physical labour, or tax his strength by military exercitations in the field, he deploys his mental powers and works with his brain; and not content with the discharge of the duties of his office, now complicated with many reforms, revisions, reconstructions in organisations of services, drill, &c., committees, consultations, general orders, warrants, &c., he steps joyously into the ring among the professionals of the daily and monthly press, makes speeches, delivers addresses and prizes, composes essays, and attacks the biography of "our only General"—in Queen Anne's time. To this taste for literary gymnastics the public are indebted for several very agreeable papers. However his readers may dissent at times from Lord Wolseley's theories and opinions—and they can only do so when they are qualified to give reasons for the dissent—they must admit that he presents them in a pleasant dress. The article "War," from his pen, in the present number of the *Fortnightly Review*, is certainly not an exception to that remark. It is an essay on an essay—a criticism or an elogo on the paper "War" by Colonel Maurice, the erudite and indefatigable Sandhurst professor, who in the face of the enemy proved that a bookworm may be as keen a soldier as the best of dunces, in the "Encyclopedia Britannica." Lord Wolseley says it is "of very remarkable excellence," and that he considers it stamps the author "as the ablest English writer on military subjects." There is one other name mentioned by Lord Wolseley in terms, from a soldier's point of view, of weightier praise, that of Colonel the Right Hon. J. H. Macdonald, C. B. "Many like myself," writes Lord Wolseley, "have long looked upon him as far ahead of Army officers in the matter of modern drill." And then he says:—"His system of drill, which allowed each man ample room to use his limbs and to shoot with ease to himself, and his mode of fighting in groups, are both very similar to the present practice of the great Continental armies." With great respect, we question the accuracy of that statement. The "present practice"—even admitting the Prussian "zug" and "section" formations as incidental to their drill—has nothing in common with the Brigadier-Judge's "groups" and with open order, as tactical formations for combat. The French have made a *volte-

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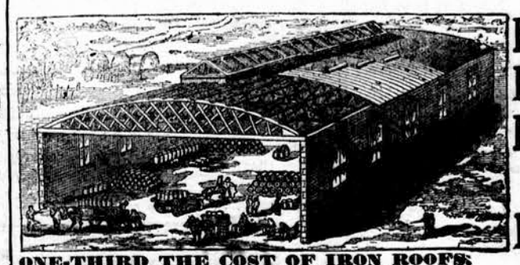

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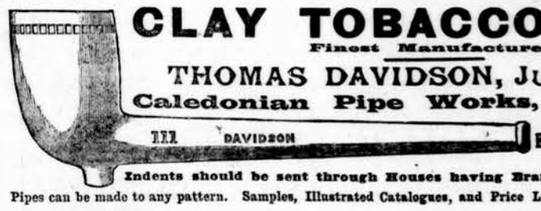

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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
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